The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900. NO. 42

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Holiday Specialties

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.....

All over the civilized world the holiday season is one of gift-giving and you know it doesn't hurt a gift to be useful.

We invite your careful inspection of our large and complete line of useful holiday specialties, viz:

TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS AND GAMES, LEATHER AND CELLULOID NOVELTIES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND LINENS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, FURNISHINGS & FANCY GOODS, NICKEL AND DECORATED LAMPS, SLIPPER BOXES, FOOT RESTS AND HASSOCKS, TEA SETS, FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, WALL BRACKETS, PHOTO FRAMES & ALBUMS.

Large quality of fine candies, toys and nuts, all at right prices.

Fresh Tub Oysters during the holidays.

We cordially invite you to visit our store.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... Bargains .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 813z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—M. L. Rex departed last Friday on a two weeks' trip among friends in Clearfield county.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Samuel Hatfield, S. P. Stubbs and I. N. Swope filled their ice houses last week with ice of excellent quality.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss Nora Boring has secured a position as nurse at the Norristown hospital and has entered upon her duties.

—Charles T. Derick, traveling fireman of the Pennsylvania railroad, was the guest of the editor of the ITEM today.

—M. P. Truax has purchased of Geo. L. Smith the McConahy store room and hall on Main street. Consideration $700.

—W. W. Brumbaugh has secured a position with the railroad company near Altoona and expects to move his family to Blair county in the near future.

—House hunters have been very active in this community during the past ten days. So far as we are able to learn all tenant houses are leased for the ensuing year.

—A protracted meeting will be commenced this evening in the M. E. church. May much good be done. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered next Sunday.

—The members of Mapleton Grange, No. 1134, P. of H., are requested to be present on Monday night, January 15, 1900, as business of importance is to be transacted. T. M. WOOD, Master.

—W. H. Brought received the sad intelligence last Friday that his nephew, Ira Godard, had been crushed to death at Burnham by being caught by a traveling crane. Mr. Brought attended the funeral.

—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock. Three per cent. was declared in July last, making 6½ per cent. for the year.

—The latest reports from Mrs. Bruce Yocum are to the effect that she continues to improve rapidly. On Monday she was able to sit up for a few minutes and to write a brief letter to her husband. If she continues to improve she will be brought home the latter part of next week.

—I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. DODGEM, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The Ministerial Association of Altoona, composed of all the pastors in that busy mountain city, unanimously invited the State Association to hold its next annual convention of Sunday School workers in their city. Preparation of program is already under way, and General Secretary Roads is confident it will be the greatest State Convention yet held. Its commencement of Teacher Training graduates promises to be a notable feature beyond any of the past. The Field Workers' Conference on the first day will have practical and rich topics for discussion, and the reports on Wednesday morning will cover all the departments and be of inspiring helpfulness. President Wanamaker's annual address is always the popular feature of the first evening. Mr. H. J. Heinz, the well known Pittsburg manufacturer and merchant, presides over several sessions and reports as chairman of the State Executive Committee. The dates of the convention, though not yet fixed, will probably be October 16th, 17th, 18th, 1900.

—Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and cannot help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The following officers of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., were installed by D. M. Bealman, district president, last night: J. L. Hetrick, past president; C. W. Corbin, president; W. J. McMullin, vice president; S. L. Henderson, M. of F.; Charles Banks, conductor; E. E. Bell, recording secretary; Charles W. Swope, assistant secretary; C. H. Hooper, financial secretary; John A. Toomey, treasurer; Jesse Corbin, chaplain; Henry Buchanan, inspector; John Wakefield, guard; I. N. Swope and R. N. McCarl, trustees. The Camp is in a flourishing condition and has a surplus of almost twenty-five hundred dollars in the treasury. The membership now numbers 83.

—All "personal postoffices" that can be located by agents of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden are to be abolished without delay. "Personal" postoffices are such as are established in out-of-the-way places for the exclusive use of a particular firm or industrial enterprise. That these postoffices are detrimental to the Postal Service is best indicated in the story of their operation. A manufacturing concern, for example, obtains half a hundred signatures to an application for a postoffice. The station having been created through the influence of Congressmen the firm has one of its employees made postmaster. By law postmasters at fourth-class offices secure the full value of all cancelled stamps to a total of $1,000. Except for the small salary paid an extra clerk, therefore, the promoters of the business enterprise obtain free from the Government $1,000 in stamps annually. Several such offices have been located and abolished. The number still in existence cannot, of course, be computed, but the Third Assistant Postmaster-General is watching closely the sale of stamps, and has active agents all over the country to discover and discontinue these offices as speedily as possible.

"Our Jim" Has Troubles of His Own.

J. G. Spangler, of the Juniata Law and Collection Agency, Altoona, was tried at Hollidaysburg on Monday on the charge of practicing as an attorney without having been admitted to the bar, contrary to the law of 1899. Mrs. Hannah Myers, the prosecutrix, testified that the agency held a claim against her for a bill due Lampe's installment house. She called at the office in the McHale building, saw the sign "Law Agency" on the door and made a payment to Mr. Spangler, who occupied the office. Mrs. Fowler gave similar testimony. No testimony was offered in behalf of the defense. The jury yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for leniency. In passing sentence Judge Bell remarked: "You have no right under the law to conduct a law and collection ageney. As the act is a recent one, and in view of the fact that the jury recommended you to the mercy of the court, I will make the sentence a lenient one." The defendant was sentenced to pay $10 fine and the costs of prosecution.

P. R. R. Blacksmith Plant at Juniata Destroyed.

The Juniata blacksmith shop was entirely destroyed by fire early last Friday morning, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

Some sixty workmen were employed in the building at the time the fire was first discovered, at 1.15 o'clock. The workmen employed in the west end of the building saw a bright light flickering in the northeast corner of the shop near the roof. It spread rapidly and the shopmen had barely time to get their clothing and escape. Hardly had the last man left the building until the roof caved in with a crash.

The fire fiend had but little wood to work on, but what there was was eaten up rapidly. The window frames were quickly burned and several tiers of the brick side tumbled down.

In an hour from the time the fire was discovered the building was a wreck. The fire is supposed to have originated from electric light wires which run through the building.

The structure was fully 250 feet long by seventy feet wide. It was equipped with the latest improved blacksmith fires, steam hammers and furnaces. Several hundred men were employed in the shop.

The damage done will amount to $75,000, covered by insurance.

The men were transferred to the upper and lower shops in order to get out the much-needed work. Saturday the work of clearing up the debris was commenced and a contract awarded for rebuilding. The contractor has agreed to have the new shop ready for occupancy in twenty-five days from the date of the fire, or by February 1st. The new shop is to be an improvement over the one destroyed.

Programme of Farmer's Institute.

Following is the programme for the Institute to be held in the M. E. church, Calvin, Monday and Tuesday, January 15th and 16th:

Monday—First Session—1:10 P. M.

Music by Choir.
Invocation, by Rev. C. W. Bryner, Cassville.
Music by Choir.
Address of Welcome, by Prof. S. L. Glasgow, Calvin.
Response. - by Prof. J. F. Evans, Todd.
Potato Culture, by Decker Edwards, George Roland, Miles Shenefelt, W. A. Hutchison
General Fruit Culture, by John A. Woodward A. W. Wright, Adam Bagshaw.
Question Box.

Monday—Evening Session—7:10.

Music.
Question—What Education does the Farmer need? by Col. Woodward, J. O. Smith, Amos Evans.
Recitation, - - by Gladys Wright.
Music.
Training for Our Life Work, by E. H. Hess.
Recitation, - - - by Dessie Roland.
Music.
Question Box.

Tuesday Morning—Jan. 16, 8:50. A. M.

General Farming.
Music.
Invocation, by Rev. Treverton, Mapleton Depot.
Music.
Fertilizers. Home and Commercial, by Enos H. Hess, A. B. Pheasant, J. N. McClain, J. Frank Wright.
Dairying, and Feeding Dairy Cattle, by Dr. A. J. Hamilton, G. G. Hutchison, J. A. Woodward, Charles Evans.
Paper. - - by Miss Etta Pheasant.
How to Manage a Small Dairy on the Farm, by Miss May Swoope, John R. Lehman.
Facts about Bacteria, by W. A. Hutchison, Dr. McClain.
Question Box.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Music by Choir.
Prayer, - - - by Rev. J. F. Glass.
Music.
How I Did not get Rich in the Hen Business, by Judson Smith, Jas. F, Swope.
How to Bring Up a Worn Out Farm, T. O. Milliken, Judson Smith, Geo. W. Taylor Ralph P. Smith, Geo. W. McClain.
Conservation of Soil Moisture, by W. A. Hutchison, Charles Evans.
Question Box.

Tuesday Evening, 7:15

Music by Choir.
Prayer, - - - by L. W. Pheasant.
Music.
Address to young People, by A. Judson Smith
Recitation, - - by Miss Bertha Coder
Music.
Recitation, - - - by Zella Steel.
Do We Need a Fence Law, by T. O. Milliken, Col. Woodward.
How to make Good Roads, by John T. Patton Geo. W. McClain, Enos H. Hess.

Cora Luella Miller.

Miss Cora L. Miller, daughter of Jacob F. (deceased) and Lyda Miller, died of consumption at the home of her mother in Mapleton, Saturday morning, January 6, 1900, at 7.20 o'clock. While the death of this young lady was not unexpected, yet the announcement of the fact seemed to cast a gloom over the entire community. She was dearly beloved by all who knew her and was a favorite among all her associates. She was a native of Brady township where she was born September 19, 1882. Most of her life had been spent, however, in this place. Her father died September 7, 1892, from the effects of being scalded at Braddock. Besides her mother she is survived by a sister and a brother. They are Mrs. Arthur F. Parker, of Kipple, and J. Melvin Miller, of Mapleton. About a year ago it became evident that the seeds of consumption had taken root in her system and though she was the subject of best attention and kindest ministrations the ruthless disease continued its ravages. She suffered but little and the end was very peaceful. Young in years, sin had left no stain upon her beautiful life, and but a short while before her dissolution she told her mother "Mamma, I'm not afraid to die; there is nothing between me and God." Though the family have the deepest sympathy of every person in the community, these words have given to the loving mother and affectionate sister and brother more consolation than any word that might be uttered outside the family circle.

The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery, Monday afternoon, services conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, being held in the M. E. church. The fact that all business was suspended during the funeral indicates the esteem in which the young lady was held in this community. The family desire to express through these columns their gratitude for the many kindnesses shown them by friends and neighbors during their affliction.

Marriage Licenses.

Abram A. Shaffer and Addie M. Wakefield, both of Union township.

Joshua H. King, Allensville and Rebecca D. Kauffman Brady township.

Frank Myers and Agnes Brumbaugh both of Penn township.

OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico by special Pullman train of parlor-smoking, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent, Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

—F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector, of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-5t

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

He galloped away on his fiery steed,
And his armor shone as he tripled his speed;
On through the villa at breakneck tear,
Away to the heath of his ladye fayre;
Arriving within he rattled his steel
And swung his blade when he went to kneel;
He pleaded his love in that spacious hall—
The old-fashioned love that was best of all.

He spins away on his chainless wheel,
An armorless knight on a steed of steel;
Onward he flies! 'Tis a moonless night,
A brakeless wheel and an oilless light,
A thoughtless youth—he reaches the door
And kneels to her on a rugless floor.
He gives his mustache a faultless curl,
And pleads his love to a heartless girl.

HER HAIR.

A SOCIAL COMEDY.

"Yes," said Claudia Wallace, with soft, liquid eyes uplifted and coral lips apart, "I know it is a worthy object—I always did sympathize with widows and orphans. I'm an orphan myself, you know, Miss Rivers, and I would cheerfully subscribe something, if I only could. But Uncle Percy keeps me so close for pocket money and I sent my last $5 bill down this morning to buy tickets for the opera matinee on Saturday. If I can possibly get any funds I will send them to you tomorrow morning. I'm so sorry, dear Miss Rivers! Please let me know if there's anything else I can do at any future time."

Miss Rivers swept her silken flounces out of the room, carrying her brother in her train—metaphorically, not literally. And the instant they were seated in the little coffee-colored brougham she burst out:

"I've no patience with that Claudia Wallace! Close for pocket money, indeed! Did you see the rings on her hand, the bracelets around her wrists? I had a mind to say I would take any one of those gaudy ornaments in lieu of a subscription."

"I am glad you did not, Hester," said her brother, severely.

"Why?"

"You judge Miss Wallace too harshly. She is all sweetness, gentleness and compassion. I saw the tears in her eyes when you spoke of the destitution of Mrs. O'Hare—and you may depend upon it, those jewels are all gifts from her uncle, with which she is not at liberty to part."

"Fiddlesticks!" said Miss Rivers. "Of all fools, men are the worst. If it were not for Claudia's straight nose and blue doll-like eyes, and the two little dimples on her cheeks, you wouldn't be so eager to trump up excuses for her."

"Now you are talking nonsense, Hester!"

"Am I? I think not. But you'll just please remember, Everard, that I told you before we stopped here I wouldn't give much for all the cash we should get from Claudia Wallace."

"Believe me," persisted Mr. Rivers, "you misinterpret her sadly."

"Here we are at Kitty Griggs'—Kitty is cross-eyed and red-haired, but she will give me a $5 bill—see if she doesn't."

And Hester jumped out of the carriage and ran up the Griggs' door-steps, leaving her brother to his own meditations.

Presently his sister returned with a face of triumphant glee.

"Didn't I tell you so?" she cried, holding up a United States bank note. "And now we'll go home to lunch."

Mr. Rivers was indulging himself in a quite afternoon cigar, just about dusk, when Hester popped her head into the library.

"Oh, Everard, are you there? Don't you want to do me a favor—a very great favor?"

"If it isn't to much trouble."

"Do please go around to Santarelli's, and see if my yellow wig is ready for the masquerade tonight! I can't see why they haven't sent it home! The idea of my playing 'Lady Audley' without a yellow wig!"

"Bother your wig!" said Mr. Rivers.

"Now do be a darling, and go," coaxed Hester.

Everard smiled.

"Well, I suppose I shall have to go," said he.

M. Sereno Santarelli was a fashionable hairdresser on a fashionable street, who charges fashionable prices—and he came bowing and scraping forward as Mr. Rivers entered his shop. He professed himself "desolated beyond belief" when he heard the young man's errand. "Mademoiselle's coiffure was but half completed when the stock of blondecurls gave out," he said. "The lot they had last imported did not match it, sad to relate, but——"

"The long and the short of it is that I can't have the wig, I suppose?" impatiently interrupted Everard Rivers.

"Monsieur is too rash! Monsieur waited not to hear me out," said the Frenchman. "I have yet hopes if monsieur will but wait a fraction of time. Francois!" to a white-aproned assistant, "bring hither Miss Claudia Wallace's hair; it is of the pale blonde-like flax—it may of a possibility work in. It is not even wavy, but we may curl it with tongs. Art, manipulated by an artist, can conquer everything!"

The last words were meaningless and unheard by Everard Rivers. "Miss Claudia Wallace's hair!" That was all his sense took in. He could penetrate now the mystery of her words of the morning, and his heart gave a great thrill as he recognized the royal generosity of the girl who could thus sacrifice her greatest natural ornament to a cause of charity.

"Miss Wallace's hair!" he repeated, with rising color. "Is it possible that——"

"She sent it here to be sold monsieur," observed the hairdresser.

"To be sold?" Yes. He was right; Hester wrong. His instinct had been truer than her reason!

"I will take it," said he, abruptly.

"But, monsieur——"

"I will take it—at any price."

And so he paid down a $20 bill for the privilege of bearing away Claudia's wealth of golden hair.

Home he went, utterly forgetful of the flaxen wig which was to help Hester in assuming the identity of the beautiful and fiend-like Lady Audley.

"Have you got it?" was Hester's first question when he entered the room.

"I have got it. I paid $20 for it!" he breathlessly answered.

"Twenty dollars!" echoed his sister. "Everard, you are mistaken; it was only to be ten!"

"Oh, you mean the wig!" said our hero, somewhat crestfallen, as he remembered the unfulfilled errand which had so completely slid out of his memory.

"Of course I do. What do you mean?"

"I am talking of Claudia Wallace's hair."

"Mercy upon us!" cried Hester. "Is the man raving mad? What on earth has Claudia Wallace's hair to do with——"

"Much. I told you she was an angel, Hester, and perhaps you will believe it when I tell you that to gain money to help the poor she has sold her magnificent hair."

"I don't believe it," said blunt Hester.

"But I know it."

"Then the world is coming to an end, that's all," said Hester, with an incredulous shrug of her shoulders. "But my wig?"

"I forgot it," confessed the sheepish lover. "I'll go back for it at once. I was thinking of Claudia's hair."

Hester looked after him in comical despair.

"Thank Providence I'm not a man," said she to herself. "And if I were I don't believe I could possibly be as spooney as some of 'em are."

Back again through the rainy twilight dashed Mr. Everard Rivers, never staying until he once more entered the salon of M. Santarelli and breathlessly asked for the flaxen wig.

"Exactly. It awaits monsieur," said Santarelli.

"You sent up the money?"

"What money, monsieur?"

"The $20 to Miss Wallace. Tell her the hair has found a purchaser—that her dream of mercy and charity may now be fulfilled—that——"

"But monsieur, pardon. Monsieur does n t fully comprehend," bowed the hairdresser, courteously. "Miss Wallace left the hair here to be sold; it was a switch we made up for her a year ago; and she never quite liked the color—it was not a good match, she thought—and whatever it sold for was to be applied toward a new one we are weaving—a $60 switch, monsieur."

Everard Rivers stared blankly at the knight of wigs and curls. He began to perceive that he had been making a fool of himself and in rather an expensive manner, too.

"Oh," said he, rather awkwardly. "I—I'll take the wig if it's quite ready."

He went back, considering how he could best make the embarrassing explanation of the truth to his sister.

"Hester," said he, "don't laugh at me. I've been a donkey."

"Men often are," said Hester, sagely. "That's nothing new."

"Oh, but this is a little worse than the common." And he valiantly told her the true story of Claudia Wallace's hair. To his surprise, instead of laughing she went to him and threw both arms around his neck.

"Everard, I am so glad," said she. "Twenty dollars is a cheap price to pay for being undeceived. I told you before that she was shallow, selfish and coldhearted. Now you will believe it, when you see that she can pay $60 for a mass of trumpery false hair, even while she complains of having no money to spare for the poor."

And Claudia Wallace never could comprehend how she lost the devoted loyalty of Everard Rivers.

Seeking Information.

"The indications are," remarked the man who was looking at the sky with an expression of great wisdom, "that it will be cold and raw."

The man who has trouble with the servant-girl problem meekly inquired: "Which are you talking about, the weather or dinner?"—Washington Star.

FOR THE HOUSEWIVES.

Novel Lamp Shade.

For a lamp shade a new idea calls for four Japanese fans. The handle is cut just outside of the bamboo, which passes through it, and the fans are fastened in an upright position to a square shade frame of wire, so as to have the edges touching. This over a bright light gives a very pretty effect if the fans have been well chosen—the palm leaf fans are excellent for this purpose when a strong, steady light is desired without glare. For a round shade it is likely that five or six fans may be needed.

Perfumed Beds.

While many a housewife has made it her habit to lay away the bed linen in lavendar scented closets, it was not until recently that the perfumed pad invaded the bed itself. This pad is a thin quilted affair, which has one layer of cotton plentifully besprinkled with the favorite scent—either rose, lavender or violet—in a sachet powder. From time to time the powder is renewed around the edges. The pad is laid between the mattress and the lower sheet.

Pillows are also opened at the corners and sachet powder shaken into the feathers. Those who are fond of the smell of pine woods gather pine needles during the summer and use them about the wide hems of the pads and pillows, making special little sacks for the needles and filling them in flat.

Keeping the Hands in Condition.

It is a difficult thing to keep the hands in good condition when the details of housework must be personally attended to. Sweeping and dusting have a bad effect, but that may be speedily offset by the wearing of a loose pair of kid gloves. Rubber gloves have never quite met the demands of the kitchen work. They are clumsy and very destructible. At times they are advocated for use in dishwashing. But a few trials will prove that the inevitable greasiness of the dishwasher will soften the gloves and necessitate a new pair. It would be much easier to hire a special dishwasher than to keep one's self in rubber gloves. There are no real preventives for stained hands; but the stains may be quickly removed. Lemon juice is the best agent, and is quite sure to accomplish its work if salt is rubbed on the hands afterward until all the stains disappear.

Cleaning the Floor and Sink.

Hard wood floors should never be allowed to get wet. Even when washing is necessary the cloth should be wrung out of the slightly warm water, and the floor dried carefully afterward. No soda or soap, or any other kitchen preparation should be used on a hard wood or hard finished floor. A dry wiping or dusting may be needed every day, but oiling is only necessary once a week. On any floor, even the most common one to be found in many kitchens, the mistake is made of using too much water. The floor is not cleaned any better, and the cracks are filled with a dirty paste that is worse than the ordinary dust. Soda splits the wood, and will ruin the worst as well as the best floor ever laid. For cleaning sinks the little drain that is sold in many stores will be of great service in keeping the pipes free from refuse and grease. The pipes should be flushed with hot water and washing soda once a week at least. The sides of the sink can be cleaned with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and used as water. Preventing the range from getting red or burned out will be better than sending for the plumber. Blacking the top every morning will keep it in good looks, but all grease should be first wiped off before the blacking is applied.—New York Journal.

Recipes.

Biddle Pudding—Beat well together one pint of sweet milk; four large tablespoonfuls of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder; butter the bake dish, pour in the batter and bake 25 minutes. Send to the table immediately.

Sanders—Chop some beef, chicken or mutton very fine; also chop one small onion and add it to the meat, season with salt and pepper, mix a little gravy with it. Butter some escalop dishes or shells; fill them two-thirds full with the mixture and spread over them mashed potato that has a little cream added to it. Brush over with melted butter; brown in the oven.

One Egg Muffins—Mix one and one-half cupfuls of flour with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat one egg; add to it three-quarters of a cupful of milk. Pour this gradually upon the flour and add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Beat well and bake in buttered gem pans.

Chocolate Souffle—Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs. Blend well with the yolks three teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of flour and three ounces of grated chocolate. Then beat the whites to a stiff froth, mix lightly with the yolks, put into a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the top and serve immediately.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Surgeon-General Sternberg has been designat ed to represent the War Department at the International Congress of Hygeine in Paris this summer.

The State Department has received a favorable response from Italy to Secretary Hay's note regarding the open door in China.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the funeral of General Lawton at Arlington National Cemetery.

Major Alexander Rogers, of the Sixth Cavalry, has at his own request been relieved from duty as military attache at the United States Embassy at Paris and ordered to join his regiment in this country.

The Board of Naval Construction has recommended that the auxiliary cruiser Badger, lately the Yamuri, be sold. It will cost not less than $250,000 to put the ship in condition for naval service. She is at Mare Island, Cal.

The statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage for 1899 was $139,343,191, as follows: Gold, $111,344,220; silver $26,061,519; minor coins, $1,837,451.

Captain F. A. Cook, who commanded the cruiser Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago, told President McKinley he was responsible for the loop made by the Brooklyn, for which Rear-Admiral Schley has been criticised.

A delegation of two Hawaiians, Robert Wilcox and Edgar Caypless, arrived in Washington to urge the appointment of a new commission to visit Hawaii and to be composed of three Americans and three Hawaiians. They are opposed to the territorial form of government at present recommended for the Hawaiian Islands.

Our Adopted Islands.

Governor-General Wood has issued an order releasing forty prisoners in Cuban jails, many of whom have been detained a long time awaiting trial.

The opening of the Philippine ports of Dagupan, San Fernando, Vigan, Laoag and Aparri permits the resumption of trade, bringing relief to communities greatly in need of footstuffs.

The Cuban Planters' Association has presented to General Wood at Havana a statement, in which occurs a request that the passage of immigrants to Cuba be paid by the Government provided the immigrants are of a suitable kind.

A great quantity of counterfeit American gold coin is in circulation at Havana, Cuba.

Six men of the signal corps were attacked at Talevera, near Tarlac, P. I., by two hundred insurgents, and four are missing.

Colonel Wessels's cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Trinidad, found evidence of Filipino soldiers being in that vicinity, but it was impossible to bring about an engagement.

The increase in the garrison of Namacpacan, P. I., against a threatened insurgent attack averted trouble.

The Council of Honolulu, Hawaii, has appropriated $25,000 to fight the plague. A seven days' quarantine has been established for all vessels leaving the port.

Domestic.

Kate, the oldest horse in Massachusetts, is dead. The animal was thirty-five years old. It belonged to William H. Warren, the blacksmith, of Webster.

A rolling stone caused the death of Homer Peter, of Franklin, Penn. He was hunting rabbits and cornered one in a stone pile. Looking for bunny he dislodged a stone. It fell on the trigger of his shotgun and the charge of shot penetrated Peter's brain.

With their six children, twenty-two grandchildren and twenty-nine great-grandchildren around them, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vail, of Shelbyville, Ind., have just celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of their wedding.

It was announced that C. P. Huntington would establish a steel plant at Newport News, Va., in conjunction with the shipyard there.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York City decided to ask Congress for an increase in the force of artillerymen at the coast defence forts.

Bud Harris was hanged in the jail yard at Rome, Ga. He addressed a crowd of several thousand. He said the Lord had forgiven his sins. He murdered another negro named Dave Irwin at a dance near Rome on Christmas Day, 1897.

The torpedo boat Goldsborough had a second builders' trial at Portland, Oregon. The machinery worked perfectly and in an eight-minute run she steamed at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour against a two-mile current.

By a vote of 17 to 2 the City Council of Terre Haute, Ind., passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers and hoping that they would succeed in the war with England.

Two girls escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls at Trenton, N. J. The girls made their escape at midnight, but they were soon captured in the morning and taken back to the school.

John Albert, known throughout the country for his skill in the manufacture of violins, died at his home, Philadelphia, aged ninety-one. He was the first to discover that violins made of American woods were superior in tone and quality to any such instruments of foreign woods.

John Hough, the slayer of Harry Chadwick, was sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Ralph Wheeler, at Middletown, Conn.

Four men have been frozen to death in South Carolina within ten days, two whites and two negroes.

The public schools of Reading, Penn., are so crowded that the Board has had to lease private houses to accommodate the overflow of pupils.

Samuel Wall and Albert W. Barnes, both of Akron, Ohio, lie in the same grave. The men had been lifelong chums and business associates. Both died on the same day. United so long in life, their families determined not to separate them in death. So they lie in the one grave.

Foreign.

The Seventh British Army Division began leaving England for South Africa.

The British seized the German steamer General at Aden, and compelled the ship to discharge her cargo; the seizure has intensified the anti-British feeling in Germany.

The French High Court, at Paris, sentenced MM. Deroulede and Buffet and the Marquis de Lur Saluces to ten years' banishment; M. Guerin to ten years' confinement in a fortified place.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard, of London, learns that the Czar took the opportunity recently of assuring the British Ambassador that England need not fear Russian intervention.

CHICAGO CANAL OPENED.

Water Finally Turned Into the Drainage and Ship Channel.

WONDERFUL ENGINEERING FEAT.

Opening of the Great Waterway Divides the East From the West as Though it Were an Island—Gulf and Lakes are Now Connected—Entire Work Cost $33,000,000—Seven Years in Building.

Q.—What is the richest and most powerful island in the world?

A.—The island bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the west by the Mississippi River and on the north by the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and the Chicago Drainage Canal.

CHICAGO (Special).—At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning water was turned into the $33,000,000 drainage canal and began to flow toward Lockport, where it will fall into the Desplaines River and thence flow into the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The collateral channel has been for some time completed from the Chicago River to within fifteen feet of the main channel, and the fifteen foot wall of earth, with two sluice gates behind it, has been all that has kept the Chicago River and Lake Michigan out of the canal.

Probably no public work ever has been undertaken by any other State or municipality which was designed to do so much for the navigable and commercial interests of the country as this canal. The requirement of the law, which compelled the construction of the rock sections to meet the demands of the next generation, was wise, for it has laid the foundation of a mammoth ship canal, connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf, and saving the sanitary district of Chicago and the Federal Government the great expense that would be necessary in rock excavation and blasting under the flowing water. The canal, if confined to the single requirement of disposing of sewage, could have been constructed for $12,000,000. So the sanitary district has expended $21,000,000 in the direction of the great navigable waterway.

As an engineering triumph the great interest in the canal lies in the fact that it disposes of the sewage of this city in a manner contrary to the laws of nature and gravity. The canal, properly speaking, begins at the south branch of the Chicago River at Robey street, and continues southward as an entirely artificial channel until it reaches the controlling works at Lockport, a distance of twenty-eight miles. At Lockport the channel widens to about 500 feet, into a basin, in which the large lake vessels can be turned and maneuvred.

The fall from the mouth of the Chicago river to the Lockport works—and be it remembered that henceforth the Chicago River will flow upstream, as commonly understood — is only seven feet, so that the flowtof water in rapidity and volume through the Chicago River to the canal is controlled by the bear trap dam and controlling works at the Lockport terminus, the fall south of the controlling works being abrupt, and about forty feet in the next four miles.

It is by means of these controlling works that the water was turned down to the valley by the simple opening of the gates or valves, and it also is by means of the controlling works that the waters down the valley can be turned off as suddenly in case of emergencies.

The popular belief that the waters of the canal having been once turned down the valley, the flow must be unceasing and beyond human control is erroneous, for the flow of this great volume of 300,000 cubic feet a minute can be stopped almost as easily as the simple turning of a faucet in the spigot of a barrel.

The first work in this great enterprise was begun on "Shovel Day," September 3, 1892, on the rock cut below Lemont, on the line between Cook and Will Counties, so that a little over seven years have been consumed in the entire work, involving an outlay of about $33,000,000. Over eighty per cent. of the entire work was done during the so-called panic period, and owing to this fact the entire cost of construction was reduced about $8,000,000. Indeed, the Board of Trustees and its engineers are unanimous in the belief that the work could not be duplicated under existing prices for both labor and material for less than $40,000,000.

SLAVERY IN GUAM MUST CEASE.

Proclamation Issued by Captain Leary, the American Governor.

MANILA (By Cable).—A naval officer who has arrived here from Guam brings a proclamation issued by Captain Leary, naval governor of that island, decreeing the absolute prohibition and total abolition of slavery or peonage, the order to take effect February 22.

The prologue of the proclamation declares that the Spanish system of peonage, amounting to slavery, is a menace to popular liberty and a violation of the privileges guaranteed by the American constitution.

Captain Leary also deported all the Spanish priests, for reasons which were sufficient for him.

CUBA'S CABINET SWORN IN.

Members Swear Allegiance to the Authorities of the United States.

HAVANA (By Cable).—The President of the Supreme Court, Senor Mendoza, in the Throne Room of the Palace, administered the oath of office to the members of the new Cabinet, with the exception of Senor Villalon, the Secretary of Public Works, who was unable to reach here in time.

The witnesses of the ceremony were Generals Wood and Chaffee, and Colonels Richards, Dudley and Black, all in full uniform. The oath was the ordinary one administered to all Cuban officials taking office under the present authority, swearing allegiance, for the time being, to the military authorities of the United States.

Negotiating a New Spanish Treaty.

It is officially announced in Madrid, Spain, that negotiations have been opened with the United States for a new treaty of commerce, and that the United States Government has agreed to place Spanish trade upon an equal footing with that of America in the Philippines for a decade.

BOERS OUTWIT FRENCH.

Cavalry Leader Loses Seventy Men Near Colesberg by "Accident."

WILL SEND AN EIGHTH DIVISION.

The Small Garrison at Kuruman Surrenders to a Boer Force After a Long Resistance—French's Loss Sustained in an Early Morning Attack—Ships Held Up in English Ports.

LONDON (By Cable).—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from General Forestier-Walker, commanding at Cape Town:

"General French reports, under date of January 6: 'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment.'

"From news just come to hand from them I gather that, with the authority and with the knowledge of General French, four companies of the First Battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given.

"Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers. General French reports that the Boer commando, which made the attack on January 4, lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

The War Office has already decided upon immediate steps for sending an eighth infantry division to South Africa. Some of the regiments for this division will be taken from Gibraltar and Malta. They will be replaced by militia.

It is asserted that the customs authorities on the Thames have detained two outgoing steamers and seized two large guns and six Maxims, packed in piano cases, intended for the Transvaal. It is also said that a quantity of foodstuffs on another vessel has been seized.

BOERS CAPTURE KURUMAN.

British Garrison of 120 in Bechuanaland Taken Prisoners.

PRETORIA, via Lorenzo Marquez (By Cable).—Cornet Visser, in a dispatch dated Kuruman, January 2, says:

"We commenced a bombardment of Kuruman on Monday morning. The fight lasted until 6 p. m. The garrison surrendered, laying down their arms. We took 120 prisoners, including Captains Bates, Hagte and Hilliard and eight other officers. We captured seventy natives, a number of rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Fifteen British wounded are being attended by us, helped by an English doctor. The horses, oxen and provision taken have been sent to Pretoria via Vryburg."

Kuruman is in British Bechuanaland, on the road to Pretoria through Vryburg, and the small garrison that was there when the war started has been holding out against repeated attacks by the Boers. Their surrender was not unexpected.

PORTUGAL'S ATTITUDE STATED.

The Offer of a Loan by Germany and Great Britain.

LISBON (By Cable).—A semi-official note to the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as follows:

"The British and German Governments, having previously reached an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganizing her finances, the two Governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation.

"At the same time, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany assured Portugal that the basis of the agreement between them was the recognition of the integrity of the Portuguese colonial dominions and the legitimacy of the Portuguese sovereignty over the Portuguese possessions.

"They further suggested that in the event of Portugal accepting a proposal concerning a loan, the latter should be guaranteed by the colonial and customs receipts.

"The Portuguese Government then declared that it had no need of such a loan, and, according to our information has no such need to the present day."

Professor Woolsey on Seizures.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, of the Chair of International Law at Yale University, discussed, in an inverview, the questions arising out of the British seizures of the American flour and of German vessels. He said:

"In the case of the seizure of American flour, the one country cannot afford nor can the other country permit any such principle as this, which Great Britain, in its extremity appears to be clutching at. It is apparent that she is laying down a terribly dangerous precedent for herself."

German Steamer Herzog Seized.

DURBAN, Natal (By Cable).—The German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and brought to this port.

DEADLOCK OVER MODUS VIVENDI.

France Urging Immediate Action on Great Britain.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (By Cable).—The deadlock over the modus vivendi for the French Treaty Shore continues. The Colonial Government is unable to arrange for an early session of the Legislature to pass a bill renewing it, and the French Government is insisting upon the immediate passage of such a measure either by the local Assembly or the British Parliament.

Officials here admit that the situation is very grave. The Colonial Office in London is making every effort to adjust matters and provide concessions which will induce the local authorities to act promptly.

Tramps Burned in a Barn Fire.

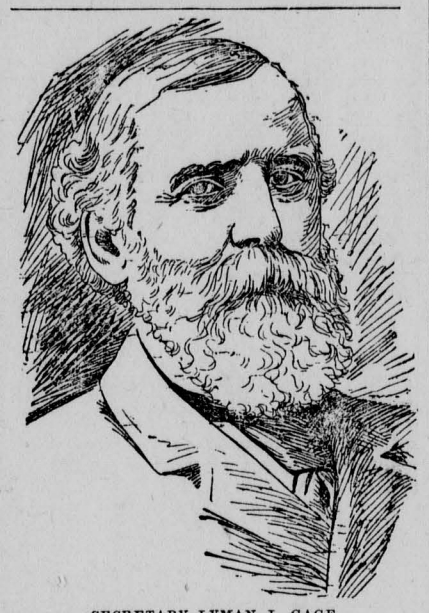
A barn on the Fox farm, two miles south of Hamilton, Ohio, was burned to the ground. Eight tramps were sleeping in the barn. Only six have been found since the fire. Of these John Burgers and Charles Gray are fearfully burned and may die. James Duncan, of Chester, Penn., was slightly burned.

GAGE ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Congress Calls on Secretary of the Treasury For Information.

Requests Details Regarding Deposits of Public Funds and the Sale of the Custom House.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The House of Representatives adopted the Sulzer resolution after it had been modified by the Ways and Means Committee, calling on Secretary Gage for all information regarding the deposit of Government funds in certain New York National banks. Th



SECRETARY LYMAN J. GAGE.

resolution as adopted was made more general in its scope, and an amendment was added to cover information respecting the transactions relating to the sale of the New York Custom House.

Secretary Gage's friends had been informed that he courted the fullest investigation, and was prepared to submit all the facts to Congress. Accordingly there was no friction over the passage of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The resolution, as adopted, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

"First—Copies of all letters, agreements, papers or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States or any person connected therewith and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, or any person acting for them or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and said banks or either of them.

"Second—The amount of public money, bonds or revenue deposited with said banks, or either of them, or with any National bank, by the Government, upon what security, for what length of time, and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks or any of them have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same or in any way relating thereto.

"Third—And also the date of the sale of the Custom House property of the United States in New York City to said National City Bank, the date of the execution of the deed thereto, the date and manner of payment of the purchase money therefor, the disposition of the proceeds of the said sale, and whether or not the Government has paid any rents for the said property or any portion thereof for any purpose since the day of sale, and, if so, to whom, and all facts relating to the said transaction."

In the Senate Mr. Allen's resolution calling for correspondence between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank, of New York City, was agreed to with modifications.

NEW "DIVINE HEALER" IN CHICAGO.

Agrees for $300 a Day to Raise the Dead Who Have Not Been Dead Too Long.

CHICAGO (Special).—A third Schlatter, or "Divine Healer," has appeared in Chicago in the person of a man who calls himself the Rev. Dr. Charles McLean, and who, by advertising himself as Schlatter-Maclean, has closed a contract for the management of his campaign of "divine healing" with a man who seemed to him to combine all the attributes of a successful and thrifty promotor of such enterprises. Tattersalls, now given over to prize-fighting, bicycle races and stock shows, has been secured for temple purposes.

The Rev. Charles MacLean claims to be a graduate of Edinburgh University. He says he is a cousin of Mrs. Dewey. He claims to have foretold the death of Vice-President Hobart and other events of national importance, and all of these things, if properly exploited, he is confident will pack Tattersalls to overflowing.

In his contract with his manager MacLean agrees for $300 per day to publicly raise any dead who may be brought to Tattersalls, provided, of course, they have not been dead too long; to heal the sick, make the blind see, submit to being buried alive and raise himself from the dead, and perform other miracles calculated to draw crowds to the new amusement enterprise.

MOB LYNCHES A WHITE MAN.

Taken From the Station House at Newport News and Shot to Death.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (Special).—W. W. Watt, a white man, was taken from the station house by a mob and shot to death for assaulting Mrs. T. M. Simpson, wife of an employe of the shipyard. The crime that invoked mob violence was peculiarly atrocious.

The victim was carried to a strip of woods just outside of the corporate limits, where his body was riddled with bullets. The job was done quickly and was over before many persons knew that the prisoner was taken from the station. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Watts came to his death at the hands of men unknown to the jurors.

Watt claimed to be an electrician, but the only profession he practised here was gambling.

Lawton's Body on the Way Home.

The body of Major-General Lawton left Manila for the United States on the transport Thomas

LIEUT. GILLMORE IS FREE

With All Other American Prisoners He is Brought Into Vigan.

RESCUED BY HARE AND HOWZE.

Leaders of the Expedition Followed Filipinos For Weeks in Order to Effect the Release—Gillmore and His Men Have Been Prisoners Ever Since April of Last Year—Our New Eastern Island.

MANILA (By Cable).—Colonel Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L. Howze, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, with all the American prisoners, including Lieutenant Gillmore, have arrived at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—After a silence of several days, General Otis notified the War Department of the complete success of the military operations in northwest Luzon, the main object of which was the rescue of the American prisoners which the insurgents took with them in their flight. General Otis's message is as follows:

"MANILA.—Colonels Hare and Howze just arrived at Vigan, Northwest Luzon, with all American prisoners. Their successful pursuit a remarkable achievement. Generals Schwan and Wheaton now with separate columns in Cavite Province. Affairs in Luzon, north of Manila, greatly improved."

Lieutenant Gillmore and his party of fourteen men were captured on April 12, 1899. Admiral Dewey made known the fact in a dispatch to the Navy Department received April 18. The Yorktown had visited Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, for the purpose of rescuing and taking away the Spanish forces of fifty men, who had been defending themselves against a force of several hundred insurgents. Lieutenant Gillmore and a landing party were caught in ambush, fired upon and captured.

NAVY TAKES ANOTHER ISLAND.

Flag is Raised on Sibutu—Chief Dato Furnishes the Pole.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The United States Navy has taken possession of another island in the East. The news of the seizure was contained in the following dispatch sent by Rear-Admiral Watson from Cavite:

"On December 21 Wurtzbaugh, commanding the Albany, a little gunboat, hoisted the flag on Sibutu Island, and the chief Dato provided and raised the pole. Natives and North Borneo authorities pleased."

The island lies at the southwestern angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle inclosing the Philippine group. It is probably, but not positively, outside of the line, and lies very near the coast of Borneo, commanding the principal channel between that island and the Philippines.

The Sultan of Jolo, whose group is close to this island, is believed to claim jurisdiction over it, and, as his authority is recognized by the native tribes on the north coast of Borneo and vicinity, it is believed that his claim is well founded. It was probably at his instance that the naval officer commanding the gunboat moved.

FOUGHT AT THE GALLOWS.

Condemned Men Attempt Murder on the Way to Death.

EL PASO, Tex. (Special).—Antonio Flores and Geronimo Para were hanged here in the county jail. The gallows used was a patented trap, which is part of the steel cage. The execution was private.

When the cell doors were opened to lead Flores to the drop, Para made a dash for liberty and both men struck at the Rangers and Deputy Sheriffs who surrounded them with pieces of heavy steel wire filed to a sharp point.

The officers sprang upon the prisoners Para was forced back into his cell and the door bolted. Flores was choked into submission by five men, not, however, until he had stabbed Ranger Bryant in the abdomen and made many thrusts at others. He was taken to the gallows bound.

Geronimo Para was taken out of his cell and bound. A weapon made of wire was found in his cell. Para, when taken to the gallows, addressed the audience protesting his innocence. He was cool to the last.

Catholic Chinaman Hanged in California.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—Go See, a Chinese murderer, convicted of killing a countryman, was hanged at San Quentin Prison.

A remarkable feature connected with the case was Go See's conversion to the Roman Catholic faith by Albert Hoff, another murderer, who is to suffer the death penalty soon.

Double Hanging in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C. (Special).—Charles Wilson and Zacharias Singleton, both colored, were hanged here for murder. Wilson killed a soldier in this city nearly two years ago and was traced to Kansas and captured. Singleton shot a man for five cents in a row over cards.

HARD FIGHT AT MAFEKING.

Colonel Baden-Powell's Men Meet With a Severe Repulse.

LONDON (By Cable).—The War Office has received, through General Forestier-Walker at Cape Town, the following dispatch from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking:

"We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the cordon northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment, one of the Bechuanaland Rifles, and armored train, etc. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison.

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness under a very hot fire. But all efforts to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable.

"Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers had been hit and a large number of men. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed.

"The general situation remains unchanged and the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory."

The British storming party numbered eighty men, of which number twenty-one were killed and thirty-three were wounded

CYCLING NOTES.

In spite of the Boer war a cycle show has been held at Cape Town.

The fad for wheeling has given thousands of people a lasting taste for outdoor exercise, that otherwise they might never have had.

Fremont, Ohio, is to be the scene of a test as to wheelmen's rights to ride on the sidewalks when the roads are in an impassable condition.

Cycling displayed no wonderful progress in 1899, and bicycle races were not so frequent nor so popular as when they were comparatively novel.

Wheelmen in Maine are making a vigorous fight against the townships in the State which have not placed signboards at cross-roads, as required by law.

An extensive canvass by letter of the wheelmen of Connecticut shows that about eighty per cent. of them favor a special State tax on bicycles to be used in building bicycle paths.

That the bicycle has become an important aid to many workingmen throughout the country is an undisputed fact. Thousands of these little machines are used daily by people going to and from work.

If the popularity of the coaster and brake devices should equal expectations next session, it is the opinion of some manufacturers that the two-speed gears will also attract the cycling public.

In England and on the Continent the average tourist shows a disposition to return to the large tires in vogue several years ago. In many instances two-inch tires have been ordered put on wheels.

So many more women seemed to have ridden wheels in the season just past that one is quite prepared to learn that all the bicycle manufacturers felt a largely increased demand for drop-frame models last year.

Arthur A. Zimmerman has decided to be one of the party of American riders who will go to Paris and race during the Exposition. In spite of his two defeats last summer there are some who still decline to believe that he is a back number.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has handed down a decision against a farmer who drove on a cycle path, and on appeal contended that the County Commissioners had no right to set apart a portion of the road for bicyclists exclusively. The court decided that the Commissioners had such a right.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman has been engaged to write a life of D. L. Moody.

Major Marchand, of Fashoda fame, has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Prince Henri de Croy, of Belgium, visited the State prison at Joliet, Ill., the other day.

Governor Tanner, of Illinois, has made formal announcement of his intention not to be a candidate for re-election.

The Duke of Connaugh has been appointed Lord Roberts's successor in Ireland, according to general expectation.

Senator Wolcott's law library in Denver is the envy of the Colorado bar. He recently refused an offer of $50,000 for its ten thousand volumes.

Congressman James Carson Needham, of California, was born in an emigrant wagon at Carson City, while his parents were on their way to the Coast.

Osman Digna is said to have escaped from the Khalifa's last fight in the Sudan with merely a walking-stick, without arms, ammunition, or horse.

King Menelek of Abyssinia is soon going to Cairo as the guest of the Khedive, thus disposing of the stories that he is collecting an army to invade the Sudan.

Some of the old residents of Washington have discovered that Senator Clark, of Montana, looks as Charles Dickens did when he visited the Capital, Washington, forty years ago.

Judge W. C. Caldwell, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has refused the Presidency of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., but will probably lecture on law in that institution.

Admiral Dewey was sixty-two years old December 23. But for the battle of Manila and the thanks of Congress he would have been retired on half pay, but now his name remains upon the active list and he draws full pay as long as he lives.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is a widower, but his home has been presided over during his Cabinet term by his daughter. Miss Wilson and Mrs. Gage are the only ladies of President McKinley's original Cabinet left in Washington.

Senator Hoar finds a good deal of amusement in compiling odd statistics. The other day he said he had found that ninety-five per cent of the present Congressmen wear frock coats and silk hats to the session, but that a majority of the Senators stick to business suits.

LABOR WORLD.

Hundreds of Americans are at present employed at Russian factories.

Women employes of the Japanese tea farms work twelve hours a day and are paid at the rate of about one cent per hour.

The striking coal miners at St. Etienne, France, decided to accept arbitration of their dispute with the colliery owners.

The two leading collieries in West Virginia have advanced the miners' wages ten cents. Over one thousand men are affected.

Hereafter the Milwaukee Gaslight Company will share profits with its employes, giving them a percentage on their wages equal to the per cent. of dividend declared.

Wages are rising not only in Wales, but throughout the United Kingdom, as the natural result of the withdrawal of a large body of workers from industrial employment.

It was definitely announced by the cloth weavers of Philadelphia that they have decided to present no formal demands to the manufacturers for a change in the wage scale at present.

Union bakers of Chicago have formed a plan to get their wives, daughters, sisters and relatives to refuse to buy any bread except such as bears the label of trades union bakeries.

The Cigarmakers' International Union paid out in benefits of all kinds during 1898 $326,777.15, while during its existence of nineteen years and two months it has paid out total benefits to the amount of $4,045,463.53.

In conducting the business at the Kimberley diamond mines 1300 Europeans and 5700 natives are employed. The workmen are paid high wages and every laborer on the "floors" is paid a percentage on all the diamonds he finds while harrowing the blue ground.

Seth H. Ellis, the Nestor engineer of the Boston and Albany Railroad, has retired from the cab, after forty-seven years of service. It can be placed to his credit that in all these years of service no human lives have been sacrificed through his neglect or carelessness.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

2			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 29
Firsts	27	@	28
Thirds to seconds	23	@	26
State—Thirds to firsts	23	@	28
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	27
Imitation Creamery	19	@	25
Factory, fresh firsts	18½	@	19
Low grades	16	@	17½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12	@	12
Small	12¾	@	13
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9¼
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	26	@	27
Western—Choice	—	@	24
Southern	22	@	23
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, 1898	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 25
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye, 1898	—	@	2 25
Lima, Cal	3 30	@	3 35
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Spy, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	6	@	10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	7 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	15
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Geese, Nearby, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	—	@	14
Common to fair	6	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	70	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	75	@	1 00
Okra, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	4 00
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	60	@	80
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	4 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	2 50	@	5 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 50
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	6	@	12
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 10
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	79¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	75¾
Corn—No. 2	39½	@	40¾
Oats—No. 2 White	31	@	31¼
Track mixed	29	@	30½
Rye—Western	60¾	@	61¼
State	—	@	56
Lard—City	5⅝	@	5¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	2 50	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 75	@	6 40
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 80	@	4 90
Country dressed	4	@	7

TOBACCO.

Western leaf is selling in moderate way only, but supplies are still favorably situated and prices remain firm throughout. Domestic seed leaf has not moved very freely, but there is yet a good seasonable volume of business and prices remain steady. Foreign leaf has sold to fairly liberal extent and prices are firm for all grades of both Havana and Sumatra.

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

The Prospects For New Mill Construction During the Year.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (Special).—In an interview Mr. D. A Tompkins, the well-known cotton mill expert, takes a most encouraging view of textile conditions in the South. In reply to a question as to the prospects of new mill construction in 1900 Mr. Tompkins replied that expectations in this line will be fully met.

"The machine manufacturers in the United States," said Mr. Tompkins, "can make 2,500,000 spindles a year. That is the extent of their output. The new mills to be built in 1900 will require 2,000,000 spindles for their equipment, so that the mill construction this year will be very nearly equal to the capacity of the machine plants to turn out spindles."

Continuing, Mr. Tompkins said: "New England has 13,000,000 spindles, of which 7,000,000 are located in Massachusetts. There are now 5,000,000 in the South. At the end of 1900 the South will have 7,000,000 spindles, and New England will still have 13,000,000. Old England has 46,000,000 spindles now, the South 5,000,000, the rest of the United States 20,000,000. At the rate of 2,000,000 new spindles a year, the present rate of increase, ten years from now the United States would have about the same number of spindles as England."

Mr. Tompkins says there is not the slightest fear of overproduction if we properly develop our market opportunities. The Orient, he says, might be developed to take the product of 10,000,000 spindles in ten years over and above the present production. Just how remote the possibility of overproduction is is manifest from the fact that it will require 100,000,000 spindles to manufacture the cotton crop of the world into the average grade of cloth.

The World's Corn Crop For 1899.

The world's corn crop for 1899 is 2,611,000,000 bushels, of which the United States furnishes 2,200,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary furnishes 98,000,000 bushels; Argentina comes next with 72,000,000 bushels, and then Italy with 68,000,000 bushels. The crop is about 111,000,000 bushels more than the average crop of the last four years.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SMITH VALLEY.

Lottie Smith who has been suffering from throat trouble is convalescing.

Michael Dell and Alvah Querry spent Sunday in Cassville.

John and Will Chilcote expects to leave our valley the coming spring.

Robert Chilcote has returned home from a visit in Altoona.

The protracted meeting at Latta Grove commenced on Sunday evening.

Rev. Bryner preached a masterly sermon at Bowman's Chapel on Sunday.

Martin Hammond is a regular attendant of the protracted meeting at Cassville.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Pheasant are visiting their son Calvin who is suffering with sore eyes.

Allison Pheasant will move to his farm in Trough Creek valley next spring.

Mrs. May Henry Hawn and husband were the guests of Ralph Smith's family Saturday and Sunday.

Ralph Smith has hauled over four hundred ties and twenty tons of coal to Mapleton this winter.

Mrs. Lizzie Mierley spent last week with her sick daughter Loretta Bagshaw of Juniata township.

Elsie Lynn returned home from Jeannette where he had been employed the past three months.

During the past summer, Ephraim Dell purchased a grain drill, a hay rake a mower and a road wagon, all new.

Abram Wright who has been in ill health the past year, is able to go about again.

Azile Barr, the successful teacher of the Washington school, enjoyed a visit at her home in McAlevy's Fort.

Michael Lynn says that rats are so numerous in his barn that when they breathe the weather boarding bulges out.

Samuel Pheasant while working in the woods, was struck on the head with a falling limb.

Elmer Smith moved into his new house on New Year's day. He has been a very busy man the past summer, having built both barn and house.

Gertrude Querry who is quietly teaching the young idea how to shoot ignorance from its course, at Garfield, was compelled to miss a few days recently on account of the serious illness of her brother Sammy.

We believe it would be a good plan for writers to give the full name of persons rather than simply the initials. It is not a little embarrassing to try to conjecture who is meant by J. J. Jones, even of a neighboring district. Let this inadequate manner of writing fade away with the dying century.

In a department of last week's ITEM, mention was made of the death of an old and very dear friend, the year 1899. As a medium of information between this community and its distant friends, it becomes my painful duty to add that since his decease his successor is swiftly passing, and ere another item comes from here, he will probably be giving him a lively chase through the dead precincts of Purgatory.

TROUGH CREEK.

There was a large crop of ice harvested in our valley last week. It was of a superior quality.

The roads were in fine condition for hauling last week. One could either sled or wagon. Only one trouble, viz: one was likely to get down the hills too fast.

There are an unusually large number of our farmers preparing for burning lime. We know of the following and there may be others: M. L. Stever, J. O. Smith, Martin Smith, Herbert Bowman, A. B. Pheasant, S. H. Pheasant & Sons, B. F. Mierley, A. G. Wright, H. H. Bumgardner, W. E. Wright, W. S. McClain, W. W. Wright. We are glad to see this as it pays the best of any tried yet in the agricultural line.

I was sorry to not be able to attend the entertainment at Pine Grove Friday night. It is said to have been fine. I am truly glad to hear that all are well pleased with the school at Pine Grove, both pupils and patrous. All seem to agree and that is all that is needed to bring the school up to what it was years ago when a stranger commenced the school and quit after teaching a few days, saying that he was not around teaching a normal school for $25 a month. We only had five young persons last fall holding certificates in our district and that record could be broken next fall without including any of last year's crop if the pupils now in school would apply themselves. We have the talent. Sail, pupils, and please all and do yourselves good that you will never regret.

I forgot last week to mention the serious illness of Mrs. Jeff Wright who has been suffering at times with what was thought to be some kind of stomach trouble. I am informed the doctors have concluded now that it is catarrh of the stomach.

Grandmother Smith, our oldest resident, was quite ill a week ago but is reported better now.

Presuming that my friend Harper Swope, who was secretary of the institute at Pine Grove, will give a full account of the same, I leave it with him by only saying that there were some very fine thoughts presented that if properly weighed will do much good in this life and in the life to come to which we are all hastening.

J. C. Pheasant, of Calvin, last week cut a gash in his leg that required six stitches to close.

I find J. E. Young, the miller at Cook's mill, near Todd P. O., not only proficient in his business but an accommodating gentleman as well.

Abner Greenland is in a very critical condition at this writing — Tuesday morning.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

Have you all learned to write 1900?

Lizzie Smith has returned home from Altoona.

Georgie Shaffer, of Saltillo, is visiting friends here for a few days.

Almeda Long visited at Cook's Mills on Saturday last.

The meetings at Cole's school house have almost gone where the woodbine twineth.

Not long since, on butchering day, at the home of Thomas Smith when the friends sat down to dinner there were four generations represented at the table. Mr. Jesse Smith, of Cook's Mills, who is in the eighties, Thomas, his son, Charley, son of Thomas, and little Harry Smith, son of Charley, who is under three years of age.

There is a good deal of discussion throughout the country at present in regard to the century in which we now are. Are we yet in the nineteenth or have we entered the twentieth? A little thought will make the matter plain. At the end of one hundred years the first century was completed, then the second began, at the end of two hundred years the second ended, at the end of three hundred years the third ended, and so on. At the close of nineteen hundred years the nineteenth century will end. Nineteen hundred years will close December 31st next and the twentieth century will begin January 1st, 1901.

We are sorry to note the death of George Price, a young man whose home is at East Broad Top. His remains were interred last Monday in the Price graveyard below Three Springs.

Miss Jennie Smith and Missouri Cook have returned from a ten-days' visit in Westmoreland county.

We are glad to note that Mr. Samuel Keith, who was hurt at Rocky Ridge coal bank some time ago, is on a fair way to recovery.

T. C. Long, who is holding a meeting at Harmony chapel, in Trough Creek valley, was home on Friday. He reports one conversion, two at the altar and the meeting growing in interest.

John Wagoner and Jesse Roll and Miss Clara Long have gone to Cambria county, the former two to work and Miss Clara to visit her brother Milton.

Rev. W. R. Dillen, the talented U. B. pastor of Three Springs, preached a deep sermon to his people at Fairview church on Sunday evening last.

Miss Martha Stake, of Mapleton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stake, near Fairview.

CALVIN.

Visitors in our vicinity for the past few days were Mrs. Geo. W. Taylor and Miss Blanche Querry, of Latta Grove, C. K. Horton, of Broad Top City.

Mrs. B. F. Mierley has returned home from a ten-days' visit to our county capital.

C. M. Glasgow and family went to Newberg last Saturday to attend a social at McClelland Baker's.

J. C. Pheasant is housed with a cut knee. The accident occurred on January 2, 1900. He is getting along nicely under the care of Dr. A. J. Hamilton.

J. B. Gosnell has rented a farm in Blair county and will move thereto about March 1st.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-one Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-9t

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GOOD OLD FASHIONED
CHARCOAL TIN
For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank.)
Huntingdon, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE —Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 7, 1900, and absolutely February 11, 1900.

1 WHITTAKER. First account of William A. Whittaker, administrator of Eliza C. Whittaker, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
2 HUTCHISON. First and final account of H. A. Hutchison, administrator of John Hutchison, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
3 RIESTERER. Final account of F. G. Riesterer, administrator of the estate of Jennie B. Riesterer, deceased.
4 THOMPSON. First and final account of J. R. Simpson, executor of Mary E. Thompson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
5 RUSSELL. First and final account of Isaac Russell, administrator of the estate of John W. Russell, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
6 SHARP. First and final account of Levi Detwiler, executor of Samuel Sharp, late of Brady township, deceased, with distribution attached.

Register's office, Jan. 9. 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed nisi on Feb. 7, 1900. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 9, 1900.

1 EBY. Inventory of the personal property of W. Ellsworth Eby, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Gertrude Eby.
2 BEAVER. Inventory of the personal property of Hon. A. J. Beaver, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha Beaver.
3 SPARR. Inventory of the personal property of Christian Sparr, late of Lincoln township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine Sparr.
4 CYPHER. Inventory of the personal property of John Cypher, late of Carbon township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Cypher.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 9, 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
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Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

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For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

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which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 10, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12 25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.W	D'ly A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8 35	12 16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12 37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6,21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11 00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6 46	12.13	3.07	h 234	16 54	8 56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3 10	7.35	9.35
Fittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona..... 5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood..... 5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone 5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham . 5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ... 5 45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton. 6.11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6 21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown 7.37	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport 7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon. 8 20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8 33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville. 8.38	11.12		6 32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A. M.	A.M
Balti 11 55	11.55	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2 30	
Wahg't'n 1.00	1.00	*4.1	7.15	10.55	4 05	
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7 13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon--For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5 53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—G. H. Appleton, Justice of Peace, Clarksburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation. We use no other." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The second session of the local institute comprising the districts of Union township and Mapleton borough, convened at Pine Grove school house, Union township on Saturday, Jan 6, 1900 at 10:30, a. m.

The institute was opened by singing the hymn Guide Me Great Jehovah. G. W. Wright conducted the devotional exercises which consisted of Scripture reading followed by prayer.

Emory Bagshaw was then chosen chairman and Harper E. Swoope secretary by a unanimous vote.

The welcome address was delivered by A. W. Wright. Mr. Wright having been the teacher forty six years ago and since then a resident of the community was able to give a very good history of the school, which he did in an acceptable and pleasing manner. After the audience singing "Help It On," a very fitting response was delivered by T. W. Smith.

The question, How Do You Teach Beginners In Reading? was opened and discussed by Harper E. Swoope. The other speakers on the subject being absent the question was then open for general discussion. G. W. Wright answered the question in an instructive manner. T. W. Smith offered some good directions for teaching reading in the higher grades. Dr. Bruce Steele, of Newton Hamilton, being present made glad the audience by some cheerful reflections.

After singing "Rejoice, Rejoice, The Lost Is Found" the institute adjourned to meet again at 1:15 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was begun by making use of the song "Singing from the Heart." Percy Wright then gave a very appropriate recitation entitled, The American Eagle.

The topic, Factors in Character Building was next announced, Miss Milda Chilcote's thoughts were quite suitable as well as instructive. J. G. Hicks spoke of the importance of the teacher being a person of unsullied moral character. I. N. Swoope discussed the topic from a Biblical stand point. W. T. Smith spoke saying in part "that teachers should make a special effort to repress the evil of exaggeration on the part of the children. Children, often without evil intent, indulge in fanciful stories the same being a direct injury to them. He was followed by G. W. Wright who spoke of the wrong of people falling in with the prevailing customs. Children are great imitators. Teachers should have them come in contact only with that which is true and noble. A. W. Wright was the next speaker. Emory Bagshaw illustrated the way in which character may be logically developed through the agency of thought, action, and habit. "Sow a thought and reap an action; sow an action and reap a habit sow a habit and reap a character." Thought is a prime factor in character building.

The institute then sang "Proudly Wave" after which Miss Mabel Swoope gave a recitation entitled, Your Mission. Miss Anna Nensteil then recited, My Mother at the Gate. Wilbur Swoope next recited a selection termed, Boys.

The next regular topic for discussion was Psychology applied to Teaching. G. W. Wright was the first speaker. His remarks were quite conducive to a broader and better idea of the subject. T. W. Smith then favored the institute by a lengthy discussion. He said in part: "The real object of education is to make the best citizen. Mental power is very dependent upon physical strength. Mental defects in children are generally traceable to physical inability. The subject was further discussed at length and with much logic by J. G. Hicks.

Miss Carrie Swoope, assisted in the chorus by the pupils of the school, then sang a soprano solo entitled, Beautiful Flag.

The topic, The Ideal School was next presented. I. N. Swope, the first speaker, clearly defined the position of the teacher of the ideal school also the furnishing of buildings, apparatus and the relation of patron to school.

A. W. Wright and J. G. Hicks further discussed the topic.

After singing "Far Away" the institute adjourned.

Secretary.

—L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selma, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, Sandiego, Riverside, Pasadena Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico, and nineteen in Califoraia.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Advertise in the ITEM.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Deeds Entered for Record.

William A. Jenkins, guardian to Geo. W. Trout, property in Huntingdon consideration, $600.

George A. Bowman to Wm. A. Clark, property in Huntingdon; consideration, $1550.

James V. Stevens and wife to E. R. Wible et al property in Springfield township; consideration, $50.

Louis Reiper to Richard S. Pierce property in Dublin township; consideration, $290.

Charles H DeFrehn and wife to Mrs. Linnie Thompson property in Mount Union; consideration, $1100.

Philip Whitsel to David L. Whitsel property in Cromwell township; consideration, $1000.

Franklin B. and Loan Association to Archey M. Kephart property in Huntingdon; consideration, $775.

Franklin B. and Loan Association to Samuel E. Fleming property in Huntingdon; consideration, $965.

Ann Lykens to George Lykens property in Warriorsmark township; consideration, $312.

—J. I. Bevry, Logantown, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 14, "In the Far Country." Text, Luke xv, 11-24.

The parable of the prodigal son is one of the most frequently quoted passages of the Bible and in all the Christian ages has given comforting assurance to penitent sinners of God's tender regard for them. It deserves even closer study than it has received. Much has been thought and taught regarding it which careful examination fails to sustain. The very intent of the parable is often misunderstood and its teaching strained or misapplied.

Why spoken. Publicans and men of openly and notoriously wicked lives had gathered around Jesus to listen to Him. The professedly religious Pharisees and scribes who saw it condemned Him for receiving, talking and eating with sinners. They considered any person who would do such things as no better than the ones with whom he chose to associate. Jesus explains and justifies His action by three parables—of the lost sheep, lost silver and lost son.

What it contains. The word picture drawn in the story shows a son restless under home restraints and thirsting to taste excitements of a larger experience in the world outside. Liberal means having been supplied, he chooses a course of lust and moral debasement instead of one of thrift and virtue. Poverty, hunger, shame, are the results of his conduct. Something of a better nature and memories of a purer life awaken sorrow for the evil and vice of the past, desires for betterment, resolutions to confess and repair the wrong and ask for mercy and help of the father so dishonored and disgraced. Action succeeds, and restoration to favor displays the father's nature. The doings of the elder brother show his nature also.

Meaning. The primary truth in all three parables is the regard God has for sinners and His desire to save them. The application is a general one and not directed to a special case. In the prodigal son we see not so much an individual as the whole class of sinners as distinguished from the professedly virtuous.

The pious people were provoked that Jesus should notice the wicked and have any dealings with them. He shows them the way the sinful often fall and act and the way God looks at them and acts toward them. The hatefulness of those who had always appeared to be dutiful and good is shown in its true light. No real love of the father or brother had existed in them. The returned prodigal was nobler in nature and more truly sonlike than the one who had never openly rebelled, but had always secretly harbored resentment and jealousy.

Righteousness and love are the essentials God seeks to have men acquire and not formal obedience to a set of outward rules of conduct.

WM. REED & SON.

Our annual January Clearance sale will be held on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

JANUARY 18th, 19th AND 20th.

The rapidly advancing prices on all kinds of merchandise will make the offerings of this sale particularly cheap and desirable. Besides the quantities of goods all through the stock which will be offered at greatly reduced prices, we mention the following special values: A case of best prints which are now worth 6 cents, at 4½ cents per yard. (These are fine for comfortables.)

A lot of yard wide Unbleached Muslin worth 6 cents at 4½.
" " " extra value Linen Crashes at 5 cents per yard.
" " " " " " " 6 " " "
" " " Wool Dress Goods worth 25 cents at 15 cents.
" " " " " " 50 " " 35 "
" " " " " " 75 " " 50 "
" " " " " " 1 00 " " 75 "

Among the Dress goods will be some Fine Black Goods.

ONE GREAT FEATURE OF THIS SALE WILL BE THE HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN COATS.

Many Ladies' Jackets that were as high as $10 are reduced to $6.50.
Ladies' Jackets that were $12.50 and $15 reduced to $8.
Misses' Jackets will be sold at greatly reduced prices, the heaviest reduction being in size 16, the sale of which was lessened by the Golf Capes. This sale will include goods from all departments and will save you money. Do not forget the date.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration for Your Cash -AT- CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make - - - - $22, up.
Bob Sleds - - - - $17 to $23.
Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed $11 to $30.
Sewing Machines - - - $16.
Ingrain Carpet - - - 25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws - - - $1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets - - $8.
56 " Tea Sets - - $4.
Plush Robes - - - $1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE -AT- PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

—Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Stage - Route —BETWEEN— Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN, 9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

—The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

"Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Balloons in Warfare.

Preparations for war in South Africa include the provision of several captive balloons, and the apparatus wherewith to make hydrogen gas to fill them. Each balloon is furnished with eight photographic cameras, pointing in different directions, so that when the pictures are developed and pieced together, the General in command will have at his disposal a complete panorama of the country in which he is operating. This is expected to be of special value in South Africa, where bush and hills hide much from the observer on terra firma, and where ambuscade and guerilla tactics are the recognized forms of warfare. Military ballooning may be said to be on its trial in the Transvaal; and it is a matter for regret that it is a system which so much depends for its success on the caprices of the weather.—Chambers's.

Little King's Pocket Money.

Five thousand dollars is the sum allotted to the young King of Spain as pocket money every year. The youthful monarch, however, has to pay various subscriptions to charities out of this amount, as well as to defray the maintenance of several orphans for which he is personally responsible, so that he has but little left for his private use.

One test for distinguishing diamonds from glass and paste is to touch them with the tongue. The diamond feels much the colder.

There are five "tasters" in the Sultan's kitchen at Constantinople. They taste every dish before it is placed before their royal master.

Keeps My Hair Soft

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft and smooth. It quickly cured me of some kind of humor of the scalp. My mother used your Hair Vigor for some twenty years and liked it very much.' —Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me., Jan. 4, '99.

Used Twenty Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years, do you?

But Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for making the hair grow rich and long.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.
Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c for Catalog and 11 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. CLOVER
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. A. C.

CARTER'S INK
Has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and all the Leading Railroads.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Capacity to Sleep—It is the Poor Man's Blessing—Words of Comfort For the Victims of Insomnia—Wakefulness a Means of Grace.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage treats of a style of disorder not much discoursed upon and unfolds what must be a consolation to many people; text, Psalms lxxvii., 4, "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Sleep is the vacation of the soul; it is the mind gone into the playground of dreams; it is the relaxation of the muscles and the solace of the nerves; it is the hush of activities; it is the soft curtaining of the eyes; it is a trance of eight hours; it is a calming of the pulses; it is a breathing much slower, though far deeper; it is a temporary oblivion of all carking cares; it is the doctor recognized by all schools of medicine; it is a divine narcotic; it is a complete anæsthetic; it is an angel of the night; it is a great mercy of God for the human race. Lack of it puts patients on the rack of torture, or in the madhouse, or in the grave. O blessed sleep! No wonder the Bible makes much of it. Through sleep so sound that a surgical incision of the side of Adam did not waken him came the best temporal blessing ever afforded to man—wifely companionship. While in sleep on a pillow of rock Jacob saw a ladder set up, with angels coming down and climbing. So "He giveth His beloved sleep," soliloquized the psalmist. Solomon listens at the door of a tired workman and eulogizes his pillow by saying, "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet." Peter was calmly sleeping between the two constables that night before his expected assassination. Christ was asleep in a boat on Galilee when tossed in the euroclydon. The annunciation was made to Joseph in sleep, and death is described as only a sleep and the resurrection as a glorious wakening out of sleep.

On the other hand, insomnia or sleeplessness is an old disorder spoken of again and again in the Bible. Ahasuerus suffered from it, and we read, "In that night could not the king sleep." Joseph Hall said of that ruler, "He that could command a hundred and seven and twenty provinces could not command sleep." Nebuchadnezzar had insomnia, and the record is, "His sleep brake from him." Solomon describes this trouble and says, "Neither day nor night seeth he sleep with his eyes." Asaph was its victim, for he complains in my text that his eyes are open at midnight, some mysterious power keeping the upper and lower lids from joining, "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Of course there is an uprighteous sleep, as when Jonah, trying to escape from duty, slept in the sides of the ship while the Mediterranean was in wrath because of that prophetic passenger; as when Columbus in his first voyage, exhausted from being up many nights, gave the ship in charge of the steersman and the crew, who, leaving the management of the vessel to boys, went to sleep and allowed the ship to strike on the sand banks of St. Thomas; as when the sentinel goes to sleep at his post, endangering the whole army; as when the sluggard, who accomplishes nothing the day before he went to sleep and will accomplish nothing the day after he wakes, fills up Solomon's picture of him as he yawns out, "A little sleep and a little slumber and a little folding of the hands to sleep." But sleep at the right time and amid the right circumstances, can you imagine anything more blessed? If sleep, according to sacred and profane literature, is an emblem of death, the morning to all refreshed slumberers is a resurrection.

Remark the first: If you have escaped the insomnia spoken of in the text, thank God. Here and there one can command sleep, and it comes the minute he orders it and departs at the minute he wishes it to go, as Napoleon when he wrote: "Different affars are arranged in my bed as in drawers. When I wish to interrupt one train of thought I close the drawer which contains that subject and open that which contains another. They do not mix together or inconvenience me. I have nev r been kept awake by an involuntary preoccupation of mind. When I wish for repose I shut up all the drawers, and I am asleep. I have always slept when I wanted rest, and almost at will." But I think in most cases we feel that sleep is not the result of a resolution, but a direct gift from God. You cannot purchase it. A great French financier cried out, "Alas, why is there no sleep to be sold?"

Remark the second: Consider among the worst crimes the robbery of ourselves or others of this mercy of slumber. Much ruinous doctrine has been inculcated on this subject. Thomas Moore gave poor advice when he said, "The best way to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from the night." We are told that, though they did their work at night. Copernicus lived to be seventy-three years of age, and Galilei seventy-eight years, and Herschel eighty-four years. Yes, but the reason was they were all star hunters, and the only time for hunting stars is at night. Probably they slept by day. The night was made for slumber. The worst lamp a student can have is "the midnight lamp." Lord Brougham never passed more than four hours of the night abed, and Justinian, after one hour of sleep, would rise from his couch. But you are neither a Justinian nor a Lord Brougham. Let not the absurd apotheosis of early rising induce you to the abbreviation of sleep. Get up when you are slept out unless circumstances compel otherwise. Have no alarm clock making its nerve tearing racket at 4 o'clock in the morning, unless special reasons demand the forsaking of your pillow at that hour. Most of the theories about early rising we inherited from times when people retired at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening. Such early retirement is impossible in our own times for those who are taking part in the great activities of life. There is no virtue in the mere act of early rising. It all depends upon what you do after you get up. It would be better for the world if some people never wakened at all.

Remark the third: All those ought to be comforted who by overwork in right directions have come to insomnia. In all occupations and professions there are times when a special draft is made upon the nervous energy. There are thousands of men and women who cannot sleep because they were injured by overwork in some time of domestic or political or religious exigency. Mothers who, after taking a whole family of children through the disorders that are sure to strike the nursery, have been left physical wrecks, and one entire night of slumber is to them a rarity, if not an impossibility. The attorney at law, who, through a long trial in poorly ventilated courtroom, has stood for weeks battling for the rights of widows and orphans or for the life of a client in whose innocence he is confident, though all the circumstances are unfavorable. In his room he tries the case all night long and every night when he would like to be slumbering. The physician, in time of epidemic, worn out in saving the lives of whole families and failing in his attempts to sleep at night between the janglings of his doorbell. The merchant who has experienced panics when the banks went down and Wall street became a pandemonium and there was a possibility that the next day he would be penniless—that night with no more possibility of gaining sleep than if such a blessing had never touched our planet.

Remark the fourth: Insomnia is no sign of divine displeasure. Martin Luther had distressing insomnia and wrote, "When I wake up in the night, the devil immediately comes and disputes with me and gives me strange thoughts until at last I grow enraged beyond endurance and give him ill words." That consecrated champion of everything good, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng Sr., in his autobiography says that the only encouragement he had to think he would sleep at night was the fact that he had not slept the night before.

Remark the fifth: Let all insomnists know for their consolation that some people sleep more rapidly than others, as much in one hour as others do in two, and hence do not require as long a time in unconsciousness. In a book on the subject of health years ago I saw this fact stated by a celebrated medical scientist: Some people do everything quick—they eat quick, they walk quick, they think quick, and of course they sleep quick. An express train can go as far in thirty minutes as a way train in sixty minutes. People of rapid temperaments ought not to expect a whole night to do the work of recuperation which slow temperaments require. Instead of making it a matter of irritation and alarm be a Christian philosopher and set down this abbreviation of somnolence as a matter of temperament.

Remark the sixth: The aged insomnists should understand that if their eyes are held waking they do not require as much sleep as once they did. Solomon, who in knowledge was thousands of years ahead of his time in his wondrous description of old age, recognizes this fact. He not only speaks of the difficulty of mastication on the part of the aged when he says, "The grinders cease because they are few," and of the octogenarian's caution in getting up a ladder or standing on a scaffolding, saying, "They shall be afraid of that which is high," and speaks of the whiteness of the hair by comparing it to a tree that has white blossoms, saying, "The almond tree shall flourish," and speaks of the spinal cord, which is the color of silver, and which relaxes in old age, giving the tremor to the head, saying, "The silver cord be loosed." But he says of the aged, "He shall rise up at the voice of the bird;" that is about half past 4 in the summer time, an appropriate hour for the bird to rise, for he goes to his nest or bough at half past 7 in the evening. But the human mechanism has been so arranged that after it has been running a good while a change takes place, and instead of the almost perpetual sleep of the babe and the nine hours requisite in midlife six hours will do for the aged, and "he shall rise up at the voice of the bird." Let all aged men and women remember that they have been permitted to do a great deal of sleeping in their time and that if they do not sleep so well now as they used to it is because they do not require so much sleep.

Remark the seventh: Insomnia is probably a warning that you had better moderate your work. Most of those engaged in employments that pull on nerve and brain are tempted to omit necessary rest and sleeplessness calls a halt. Even their pleasuring turns to work. As Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great painter, taking a walk with a friend, met a sun browned peasant boy and said, "I must go home and deepen the coloring of my infant Hercules." The sun browned boy suggested an improvement in a great picture. By the time most people have reached midlife, if they have behaved well more doors of opportunity open before them than they ought to enter. Power to decline, power to say "No," they should now cultivate. When a man is determined to be useful and satan cannot dissuade him from that course, the great deceiver induces him to overwork and in that way get rid of him. We have thermometers to tell the heat, and barometers to tell the air, and ometers hung in engine rooms to tell the pressure of steam, and ometers to gauge and measure almost everything. Would that some genius would invent an ometer which, being hung around the neck and dropped over heart and lung, would by the pulsation and respiration, tell whether one is under too great pressure or might carry more. All brain workers would want such an ometer and want it right away. For the lack of it how many are dying and how many have died of overwork? A prominent financier who recently departed this life was an officer in over 100 financial and charitable institutions. Thousands of editors, of lawyers, of physicians, of merchants, of clergymen, are now dying of overwork. Do not be in the board of directors of more than three banks and two trust companies and five life and fire insurance establishments. Do not as pastor preach more than three sermons a Sunday and superintend your own Sabbath-school and conduct a Bible class the same day. Do not edit a paper and write for three magazines and go to four public dinners where you will be called to make a speech more than four times a week. Do not go so deep into the real estate business that before spring all the real estate you will really possess will be a piece of ground about six feet long and three feet wide. Your insomnia is the voice of nature, the voice of God, saying, "Better slow us!" Stop that long, swift train, the wheels of which are taking fire from the velocity and smoking with the hot box. Do not burn the candle at both ends. Do not under too many burdens sweat like a camel trudging from Aleppo to Damascus. Do not commit suicide.

So my hearer, my reader, "Good night!" May God give you such sleep to-night as is best for you, and if you wake too soon may He fill your soul with reminiscences and expectations that will be better than slumber. Good night! Having in prayer, kneeling at the bedside, committed yourself and all yours to the keeping of the slumberless God, fear nothing. The pestilence that walketh in darkness will not cross your doorstill, and you need not be afraid of evil tidings. Good night! May you have no such experience as Job had when he said, "Thou scarest me with dreams and terrifies me through visions." If you dream at all, may it be a vision of reunions and congratulations, and, waking, may you find some of them true. Good night! And when you come to the best sleep, the blissful sleep, the last sleep, may you be able to turn and say to all the cares and fatigues and bereavements and pangs of a lifetime, "Good night!" and your kindred, standing around your illumined pillow, give you hopeful though sorrowful farewell as you move out from their loving embrace into the bosom of a welcoming God. Good night! Good night!

French Conspiracy Trials Ended.

The French Royalist conspiracy trials at Paris have ended, with the conviction of three men, MM. Deroulede, Buffet and Guerin. Seventy-two prisoners were acquitted.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 14.

Subject: The Child Jesus Visits Jerusalem, Luke ii., 41-52—Golden Text Luke ii., 52—Memory Verses, 49-52—Commentary on the Lesson.

41. "The Passover." There were three principal feasts of the Jews. The Passover in April, the Pentecost near the first of June, and the feast of the Tabernacles in October. All males over twelve years of age were required to attend these feasts unless they had a legitimate excuse. The attendance of women was not required, but had been recommended. The Passover extended through a whole week, and was of a most joyful character, in commemoration of the departure of the Hebrews from the land of Egypt, and of the preservation of their first-born when the first-born of the Egyptians were slain. The name expresses the design of the celebration. The destroying angel "passed over" the Hebrews.

42. "Twelve years old." At the age of twelve a Jewish boy became "a son of the law," and came under the obligation of obeying all its precepts, including attendance at the Passover. It is probable that this was the first time that Jesus had been in Jerusalem at this feast.

43. "Had fulfilled the days." Eight days in all, one the Passover, and seven the days of unleavened bread. "Tarried behind." Luke neither tells us that Jesus remained behind at Jerusalem unintentionally, not that Joseph and Mary lost sight of Him through want of necessary care. A circumstance must have been omitted; and we may safely suppose that Joseph and Mary joined their elder fellow-travelers in the persuasion that Jesus, who knew of the time and place of departure, was among the younger ones. The more Mary was accustomed to trust to His obedience and wisdom, the less necessary would it be always to watch Him. An involuntary mistake, of whatever kind it might be, separated the Child from the parents.

44. "In the company." The people traveled in caravans. Jesus evidently had been allowed a more than usual amount of liberty of action as a Child by parents who had never known Him to transgress their commandments or be guilty of a sinful or foolish deed.

46. "After three days." One day for their departure, one day for their return, and one for the search. "In the temple." Probably in one of the porches of the court of the women, where the schools of the rabbis were held. "Sitting in the midst of the doctors." Teachers of the law, Jewish rabbis. An instructive incident, as showing how early the Lord began to display the inquring and critical spirit which afterwards bore such precious fruits of knowledge and wisdom. It appears there were no less than three assemblies of the doctors, who had apartments in the temple. In these it was customary to propose doubts concerning the meaning of the precepts of the law, and the traditions of the elders, which was generally done by way of question.

47. "Astonished." The Greek word is very forcible. The import is, that they were in a transport of astonishment, and struck with admiration. "At His understanding." He brought with Him a clear knowledge of God's word in which, no doubt, He had been versed from earliest years. They never heard one so young, nor indeed their greatest doctors, talk sense at the rate He did. He gave them a taste of His divine wisdom and knowledge.

48. "Have sought Thee sorrowing." Being not only troubled that we lost Thee, but vexed at ourselves for not taking more care of Thee. The word here rendered sorrowing is expressive of the most racking anguish.

49. "How is it that ye sought Me." This is no reproachful question. It is asked in all the simplicity and boldness of holy childhood. He is apparently astonished that He should have been sought, or even thought of, anywhere else, than in the place which He felt to be properly His home. "Wist." Know. "About my Father's business." See R. V. In my Father's house unnecessarily narrows the fulness of the expression. Better: in the things or affairs of my Father, in that which belongs to His honor and glory.

50. "Understood not." They did not yet understand His mission. His first recorded utterance is too deep for them. Jesus was a mystery to His parents, and He has been a mystery to the world ever since. His birth, His growth and development, the truths He taught and the life He lived—disclosing both the human and divine natures—are all too great for our comprehension. Christ can only be known as the Spirit reveals Him unto us. His simplest words and illustrations come to us freighted down with a depth of meaning that the natural mind cannot fathom. People reject because they do not understand Him, and they fail to understand because they close their eyes and will not see.

51. "Went down with them." If his heart drew him to the temple, the voice of duty called him back to Galilee; and, perfect even in childhood, he yielded implicit obedience to this voice. You do not read of any ambition in Jesus Christ to be independent; you do not find him remonstrating or murmuring against the restrains of home, and beginning to remind himself or others that the time had come for self-management and self-concern. Let the youth of to-day consider this well. "Was subject unto them." There is something wonderful beyond measure in the thought of Him unto whom all things are subject submitting to earthly parents. No such honor was ever done to angels as was now done to Joseph and Mary. "In her heart." Expecting that hereafter they would be explained to her and she would know how to make use of them. That which at first is so dark that we know not what to make of it may afterward become plain and easy.

52. "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature." In the perfection of His divine nature there could be no increase, but this is spoken of His human nature. His body increased in stature, and His soul in wisdom and in all the endowments of a human spirit. He confined Himself strictly to religion. In this department, unlike all others, He was absolutely original and independent. He taught the world as one who had learned nothing from it and was under no obligation to it, and with an authority which can never be passed by with indifference.

TEACHINGS—Jesus was once a child, so that He can be the children's Saviour, having passed through all their experiences and temptations, yet without sin. Children should be early trained to an interest and participation in the great religious movements and meetings of their church. Parents should know where their children are and what they are doing. Those who are about their Father's business will delight to go to their Father's house. Great truths are often not fully understood at first, but, kept in the heart, their true meaning and applications will unfold. True religion is pleasing to God and attractive to men

PLAGUE STRIKES MANILA

Health Authorities Discover the Disease in the City.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN HONOLULU.

War Department is Taking Active Measures to Preserve a Rigid Quarantine in the Philippines—Two Deaths Have Occurred—Health Officials Are Not Alarmed—The Plague in Honolulu.

MANILA (By Cable).—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague, in a house in the walled city, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated, and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Root called Surgeon-General Wyman into consultation on the establishment of a quarantine system for the Philippines. It was decided that the War Department should confide the maintenance of a quarantine system to the Marine Hospital service.

It happens fortunately that the Marine Hospital service has already two quarantine plants in the Philippines, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila, so that little delay will be encountered in beginning to draw a rigid quarantine line in the islands.

Surgeon-General Wyman says the disease no longer creates the dread it once did because it has been demonstrated that it can be handled by modern scientific work. It has been stamped out of Alexandria, Egypt, Kobbe, Japan and Vienna, Austria.

The methods of fighting the disease are the same as used against smallpox—isolation, disinfection and sanitation. The greatest danger is due to its possible introduction into new localities through ambulant or walking, cases which defy the surveillance of the authorities.

One feature of the disease which is gratifying to the authorities, in view of the possible outbreak of an epidemic in the Philippines, is the fact that its history shows that it does not attack Europeans as readily as natives.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN HONOLULU.

Plague Reappears After an Interval of Thirteen Days.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—After an interval of thirteen days, in which no cases were discovered, bubonic plague has broken out again. A young girl named Ethel Johnson died on December 23, and on December 25 two new cases were discovered among the Chinese. The latter cases were found in opposite sections of the city, one at Pawaa and the other at Palama. In the opinion of the physicians the Palama case is one of the most pronounced cases of the black death that has occurred since the outbreak.

Until the quarantine matter at Honolulu is definitely settled none of the army transports sailing from here will stop at that port. They will take more coal and go straight through to Manila, coaling at Guam if necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The report received by both the State Department and by Surgeon-General Wyman from Honolulu confirms the dispatches as to the existence of the plague. Surgeon-General Wyman does not feel apprehensive as to the possibility of the infection of San Francisco from Honolulu.

New Plague District in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (By Cable).—The bubonic plague has broken out in the city and neighborhood of Sao Paulo.

PROMOTION FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

President Names Bates and Wheaton to Be Major-Generals of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations of army officers for promotion:

Brigadier-General J. C. Bates to be Major-General of Volunteers; Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton, to be Major-General of Volunteers, by brevet.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LLOYD WHEATON.
(Promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers.)

To be Brigadier-Generals—Colonel S. B M. Young, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur MacArthur and Lieutenant-Colonel William Ludlow.

Also a number of other appointments and promotions in the regular and volunteer army.

PRESIDENT GIVES A DINNER.

Cabinet Officers and Their Wives the Guests of Honor.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The first of the formal dinners of the social season at the White House was given by President and Mrs. McKinley Wednesday, the members of the Cabinet and their wives being the guests of honor. Invited to meet them were members of the Senate and House and a few other persons.

The East Room and other public portions of the house were appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Marine Band furnished the music. The list of guests was unusually large, covers being laid for over seventy persons.

SAVED BY BREECHES BUOY

Thrilling Rescue of the Crew of the Schooner Hitchcock.

COULD NOT LAUNCH LIFE BOAT.

The Schooner Ran Aground in a Rough Sea—Life Line Fouled at First—Beach Patrolmen Made a Gallant Fight For Hours—The Crew Safely Pulled to Shore—Nine Sailors Rescued.

EASTPORT, L. I. (Special).—One of the most thrilling rescues of a shipwrecked crew ever witnessed on the Long Island coast was effected here when nine men were brought ashore over and through the waves in the breeches buoy fro m the stranded schooner S. P. Hitchcock. She is loaded with lumber.

RESCUING SHIPWRECKED SAILORS IN THE BREECHES BUOY.

The vessel was discovered aground by Beach Patrolmen Griffin and Tuttle. Signals for assistance were displayed, and the crew of the Moriches Life-Saving Station answered them, informing the crew of the vessel that efforts would be made to take them off. There was a very rough sea on, and the life-savers decided that to launch the surf boat would only place themselves in great peril.

The crew ran out the other life-saving apparatus, and before daylight shot a life line out to the vessel. The second one reached her, and then the crew of the Hitchcock began to haul in the line. At its end was the heavy line which operated the breeches buoy.

Despite the simplicity of the gear and the printed directions which accompany the whip line and cable, the crew of the Hitchcock managed to foul it. The breeches buoy had been rigged when the crew of the Hitchcock was still hauling on the line and the apparatus had been anchored, but it was impossible to use the buoy owing to the fouling aboard the ship.

The crews from the Moriches, Forge River, and Patunck stations arrived at daylight to aid. The crews waited for the ship's crew to clear the lines, but they did nothing. At 8 o'clock Captain Seaman of the East Moriches crew signaled to clear the lines. The signal was answered as understood and men were seen to go to the lines, but it was 9 o'clock before the lines were in working order.

The Hitchcock had meanwhile driven in further, and a readjustment of the anchor and shore line was needful. A few minutes after ten o'clock the breeches buoy reached the ship on its first trip. The first man to enter the breeches took the trip through the water as the ship rolled toward the shore just as he reached the line.

The second man's departure was better planned, and he rode ashore without getting wet. The rest had varied fortunes until the ninth man was safe. Captain Sorensen then entered the breeches, bringing his papers and instruments. He also landed safely. As fast as the men were landed they were taken to the station and cared for.

YOUNG WOMAN PREVENTS A WRECK.

She Discovers a Burning Railroad Bridge Just in Time.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The bridge over the East Chester road on the suburban line of the New Haven Railroad in The Bronx caught fire, it is supposed from a spark dropped by a passing locomotive, and was burned.

Mabel Fields, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Tax Commissioner August C. Fields, discovered the fire as she was on the way to a church entertainment and ran down the track nearly half a mile to West Chester, where she notified the station agent.

He ran back to the bridge, arriving just in time to flag a heavy freight train which was running about thirty miles an hour. Several passenger trains arrived later and their crews fought the fire till a wrecking crew arrived from the Harlem River yards.

Twenty-two Sailors Drown.

LONDON (By Cable).—A dispatch from Bristol announces that the British steamer Borghese, of Glasgow, foundered off Cape Finisterre in a hurricane. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned. The survivors, nine in number, have just arrived in Bristol.

FOURTEEN SOLDIERS INSANE.

Their Minds Unbalanced While Campaigning in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—The following soldiers, declared to be insane, have been sent to Washington, D. C., from the Presidio Military Reservation:

Sergeant Thomas F. Collins, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Sergeant Owen H. Wissman, Hospital Corps; Privates Thomas F. Barry, Hospital Corps; Anton Barber, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Michael Gallagher, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; George M. Barton, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry; Walter A. O'Neill, Battery F, Sixth Artillery; Louis Ford, Company L, Fourth Infantry; Emerick Mulner, Company B, Sixth Infantry; David E. Young, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; Frank Thayer, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry; George W. Decker, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry; Joseph Hoffman, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; George J. Nixon, Company I, Twelfth Infantry.

Nearly all of these men lost their minds as a result of campaigning in the Philippines.

Boy Murderer Hanged.

Edward Cressinger, aged nineteen years, was hanged at Sunbury, Penn., for the murder of sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, daughter of a farmer at Boyles Run, lower Augusta township. Cressinger was the youngest murderer hanged in the State. The crime was committed on August 10, 1898, and was the result of jealousy.

AN EMBEZZLER'S SAD END

Frank L. Taintor, Who Took $425,000 Drowns Himself in a Bathtub.

He Had Been in an Insane Asylum Since He Was Pardoned, Twenty Years Ago —Body Secretly Cremated.

CONCORD, N. H. (Special).—Frank L. Taintor, who was for a time the trusted holder of high positions in New York banking circles, then for seven years a felon, and for twenty years a lunatic, has taken his life. He committed suicide in the insane asylum here by drowning himself in a bathtub.

Taintor was born in Keene, N. H., sixty-two years ago, the son of well-to-do parents. He married one of the three daughters of General James Grant Wilson. Another of the sisters married John Sherwood, of New York, and has won renown by her pen. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taintor moved to New York city, where he went into the banking business. He rose rapidly, until he became cashier of the Atlantic National Bank.

His standing was high until one day a shortage was discovered, and it was found that he had made away with $425,000 of the bank's money in speculation. He was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to imprisonment for a long term. After serving seven years he was pardoned.

Taintor's mind had begun to fail, and soon after his return to Keene with his family his eccentricities became so marked that the family was forced to have him placed in the State asylum here. He remained here for twenty years and ten months, when he ended his long confinement by suicide.

Taintor had often said that when a man was unable to work he should be "knocked in the head." Therefore, when he began to lose strength, the attendants watched him carefully, but he eluded their vigilance and drowned himself in a bathtub. This was on Wednesday, but so carefully did the authorities guard the secret that his body had been taken to Forest Hills, near Boston, and cremated before the public became aware of his death.

Mr. Taintor leaves a widow and two sons. The latter are prosperous business men in Manchester, N. H., and Boston.

PAYING TELLER A DEFAULTER.

Steals $48,000 From the Buffalo Fidelity Trust Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special).—Public announcement was made by the officials of the Fidelity Trust and Guarantee Company that Fred L. Newton, paying teller, had stolen $48,000.

Newton is in this city, but his relations with certain officials of the bank have been so intimate and confidential that it is believed he will not be prosecuted, provided his friends make good to the surety company, which has paid his bond of $10,000. The bank accepts the loss of $38,000, having a surplus of earned profits of $462,000.

On Dec. 14 the trust company was advised of the defalcation and an examination showed that the amount was $48,000. Newton disappeared that night, but sent a letter to Mr. Forman admitting the embezzlement. Later he returned and since has been in the custody of his counsel, State Senator William E. Mackey.

A demand was made on the surety company for his bond, and the $10,000 was paid on December 18. The State Superintendent of Banking has sanctioned the act of the officers of the company in charging the remaining $38,000 to profit and loss.

It has been a matter of notoriety for two years that Newton was gambling heavily. He played the races on the track and in poolrooms, tackled faro and poker and was a heavy trader in the stock market. Newton is forty-five years old and married. He enjoyed great popularity among politicians and sporting men.

DEATH OF DR. M'GLYNN.

The Well Known Roman Catholic Priest Passes Away at Newburg, N. Y.

NEWBURG, N. Y. (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's Church, died in the rectory Sunday, after an illness of six weeks. Death was due to heart failure, superinduced by Bright's disease.

THE REV. DR. EDWARD M'GLYNN.

The citizens of the city were preparing a testimonial for Dr. McGlynn, who celebrated his first mass in St. Mary's Church on New Year's Day, 1895, and who had been in the ministry for forty years. People of all denominations were to have united in honoring the priest, and a purse was to have been presented to him. He was beloved by Newburg people, and they purposed to show their affection for him. News of his death caused profound sorrow. Prayers had been offered in both Protestant and Catholic churches for his recovery.

It was ardent advocacy of the views of Henry George as to the principle of the single tax as well as his refusal to obey the command of an ecclesiastical superior, that made known far and wide the name of Dr. Edward McGlynn. Born in New York City on September 27, 1837, he was educated in the public schools, to whose support, as against parochial schools, he afterward was to devote his energies. He became a profound scholar as well as an effective orator through a course of study in the College of the Propaganda in Rome, between 1851 and 1860.

AMERICAN PRISONERS KILLED.

Filipinos Force Them to Kneel in Front of a Firing Line at Arayat.

MANILA (By Cable).—Captain Leonhauser and Lieutenants Enochs and Bates with two companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, while reconnoitring near Arayat, found and attacked the insurgent camps.

During the fight the rebels brought out five American prisoners from the jail—three men of the Ninth and two of the Twelfth Infantry, and forced them to kneel in front of a firing party. Two of the men were killed at the first volley. The others were boloed and received awful wounds. Two of them were rescued alive.

Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite Province, resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded.

STATE DEPARTMENT ACTS

Secretary Hay Says the Flour Seizures Were Illegal.

WILL INSIST UPON OUR RIGHTS.

Instructions Sent to Ambassador Choate Regarding the Seizures of American Goods—Mr. Hay Holds That Britain's Action Was an Interference With the Trade of Two Neutral Nations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The State Department has received by cable from Ambassador Choate at London a statement of the facts he had learned in connection with the seizure by British warships of American goods on three merchant vessels, the Beatrice, the Mashona and the Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common trade, and while they were shipped for Lorenzo Marques in British and German ships, yet the contention of the officers here is that they were not subject to seizure. They could not make representations on the subject until they possessed a knowledge of the facts, but as soon as Mr. Choate's statement was received instructions were sent to him by cable to inform the British Government that the right of seizure in these cases were not admitted.

This is the preliminary step usually taken in such negotiations. Next in order will be a report from the American consular representative at Lorenzo Marques respecting the present condition of the goods seized or detained and the damage sustained. The State Department is not yet fully informed on these points, although they will be necessary to the further presentation of the case. It will be the duty of the consular agent at Lorenzo Marques to ascertain and report these facts, and he is now engaged in doing this under the original instructions of the State Department.

While the Department is acting, as it promised in the beginning, firmly to protect all American rights of trade, it is showing no unseemly haste in the presentation of the case. The instructions to Mr. Choate were not a demand for the release of the goods, nor for indemnity, but rather a precautionary notice to the British Government to save all the rights of the United States. It will be sufficient to effect a settlement of the matter by negotiation, and the State Department has not the slightest doubt that the British Government will make full amends to the owners of the goods when all the facts are laid before it.

GERMANY FILES A PROTEST.

Foreign Office Sends a Note to Great Britain—Another Steamer Seized.

BERLIN (By Cable).—The Foreign Office has sent a note to Great Britain protesting against the seizure of the German steamer Bundesrath, which was arrested by a British cruiser off the east coast of Africa on suspicion of carrying contraband of war. The note states the German view of the case.

The Hamburger Correspondent states that the British have seized the Hamburg steamer Hans Wagner near Delagoa Bay, and that the owners of the vessel have complained to the Foreign Office.

A SURPLUS OF $21,000,000.

The Governments's Finances For the First Half of the Current Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government shows that for the first half of the current fiscal year there was a surplus of $21,026,934,83 in receipts over disbursements.

The total funds received into the Treasury in December were $46,759,104, or more than $5,000,000 more than in December, 1898. The expenditures for the month amounted to $39,145,559. For the first six months of the fiscal year the receipts were $284,793,494 and the expenditures $263,766,560.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business December 30, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $246,195,523, an increase for the year of $2,460,418 and for the month of $2,435,275.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $209,759,985, a decrease for the year of $4,256,002, and an increase for the month of $598,083. The circulation secured by lawful money was $36,435,538, an increase for the year of $6,716,420, and for the month of $1,837,192.

PORTUGAL'S CORTES OPENS.

Message From the Throne Fails to Mention the Transvaal.

LISBON (By Cable).—The Cortes was opened on Tuesday. The message from the Throne declared that the cordiality of Portugal's relations with the other powers was shown by the presence in the Tagus of fleets of France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The Government, it continued, had caused itself to be represented at the Brussels and The Hague Conferences, the former to check the abuses of alcoholism in South Africa and the latter to reduce the frequency and to minimize the horrors of war, and it was hoped that both humanitarian objects would be achieved.

The remainder of the speech was confined to domestic affairs, and no mention was made of Greaf Britain or the Transvaal.

ONLY ONE OF THE CREW SAVED

Eight Lives Lost in the Wreck of a Schooner on Cabot Island.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. (Special).—During a severe hurricane the schooner Puritan was driven on Cabot Island and completely wrecked. Of the crew of nine persons only one man was saved.

The sole survivor, though his arm was broken, contrived to get above the reach of the waves, remaining on a jutting pinnacle of rock until the keeper of the lighthouse and his assistants rescued him. They lowered a man over the cliff with a spare rope by means of which the injured man was raised to a place of safety.

Six of the eight who perished were married men, nearly all with large families. Captain Carter was married only three days before sailing.

IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces (one-quarter of the small size cake) of Ivory Soap cut into shavings, boil five minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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Triangulation in Texas.

The newly founded town of Triangle, Texas, promises to be unique. It is laid out in the form of an equilateral triangle; its lots are triangular in shape and the ground plan of each of the twenty-three houses which have thus far been erected there is three-cornered. The three principal streets are named Equilateral, Scalene and Isosceles, and the residents have even carried their curious idea into the local government, which consists of a so-called triangular council, having three members.

Moody's Faculty For Getting Money.

As is well known, Mr. Moody had a wonderful faculty for getting money, whether it be a simple collection to meet some current expenses or some large subscriptions with which to erect a new school building. Asked once as to the secret of his success in this particular line the great preacher replied, "I urge people to give until they feel it, and then to keep on giving until they don't feel it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Hawaii is said to have more telephones in use in proportion to the population than any other locality in the world.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The royal deer park at Copenhagen, Denmark, covers 4200 acres.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

England's annual exportation of drugs amounts to $6,000,000.

New Route to Pinehurst, N. C.

The Southern Railway announcing effective January 1st, 1900, through service will be inaugurated between the East and Pinehurst, N. C., via High Point, N. C. Connections will be made from New York on the Washington & Southwestern Limited, leaving New York daily, at 4.25 p. m., arriving at Pinehurst the following morning at 11 o'clock. Perfect Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Service between New York and High Point connecting with elegant thoroughfare coach for Pinehurst. Full particulars of Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agt., 271 Broadway, New York.

A storm moves at the rate of thirty-six miles per hour.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

The daily medical inspection of school children has been adopted in Philadelphia.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

New Brunswick has about 7,000,000 acres of crown land.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Fourteen towns and cities in Massachusetts have sewage filtration plants.

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER

Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

Superficial Indications.

"You can't judge a man by his neckties," remarked Mr. Blykins. "When you see a man with great big checks in front of his shirt bosom and wild colors breaking out all over his costume, you regard him as a dashing sort of personage, qualified to mow his way through the metropolis and bend every obstacle before his iron will."

"Yes," said his wife. "One would naturally think so."

"Well, don't you think anything of the kind. The chances are that his wife buys those clothes and makes him wear 'em."—Washington Star.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough

Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & Co., New York:

Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG,
Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price, 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	City Garden Beet,	10c
1 Pkg.	Earl'st Emerald Cucumber	15c
1 "	La Crosse Market Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Strawberry Melon,	15c
1 "	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.		$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $200 Prizes on Salzer's 1900 earliest Tomato Giant on earth A C —

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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himself. With a complete history of his life by Rev. CHAS. F. GOSS, Pastor of Mr Moody's Chicago Church for five years, and an Introduction by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. Brand new, 600 pp., *beautifully illustrated.* 1,000 more AGENTS WANTED—Men and Women. Sales immense—a harvest time for Agents. Send for terms to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 2

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

QUAY'S SUPPORTERS SWEEP PRIMARIES

A Complete Triumph at the Philadelphia Republican Elections.

ARE IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL.

Capture City Committee and Councils and Name Practically Solid Delegations to the Republican State and National Conventions.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The friends of Senator Quay scored a signal victory at the Republican primaries held here today. They practically swept the town, and are now in absolute control of the party organization and of city councils, and they will probably have every one of the delegates to the Republican national convention from this city and all the delegates to the Republican state convention except those from two, and possibly only one, of the 27 legislative districts.

The Martin-Wanamaker insurgent combination cuts a sorry figure as the returns are read from the various wards and districts. This outfit has been repudiated by the Republican voters who went to the polls and cast their ballots in favor of the men who believe in standing by the Republican organization and abiding by the will of the majority, and who are opposed to alliances of any kind with the Democracy, either in the state legislature or at the polls on election day.

This has been a great day for the straightout Republicans.

It has been a Waterloo for the insurgents.

While a victory for the stalwarts was anticipated, it was hardly believed that their triumph would be overwhelming.

The returns were received at the Republican city campaign committee rooms, their new headquarters, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, and as ward after ward sent in reports showing the sentiment of the people against the guerrilla political warfare that has been carried on by Martin and Wanamaker in this city and Flinn and their other allies in different sections of the state the joy of the stalwarts was beyond restraining.

The insurgents got a severe setback a few days before the primaries in the announcement that former chairman of the Republican city committee, ex-State Senator Charles A. Porter, had come out squarely in favor of Colonel Quay, and had declared his purpose to co-operate with the friends of the regular Republican organization in both the city and the state. When it is recalled that Senator Porter was a full political partner of David Martin in what was known as the Martin-Porter combine, and shared with Martin an equal responsibility in the management of the organization which brought about the election of Warwick as mayor when Penrose was overthrown at the last hour, the significance of this desertion from the insurgent cause can be better appreciated.

This has left Martin with little more than the Wanamaker bargain counter advertising controlled newspapers, the Wanamaker contributions to the insurgent campaign fund, and the patronage in the tax office, over which Martin's brother-in-law, Mr. Roney, still officiates, as he is serving out his last term.

Against this remnant of a once powerful combine were arrayed at the primaries all the personal friends and political supporters of Senator Quay, led by former Senator Israel W. Durham, the veteran David H. Lane, who has the backing of the friends of Mayor Ashbridge, and many ward leaders who formerly followed Martin, but who, recognizing the change of public sentiment and the revolution which has been wrought recently in local and state politics, are now lined up with the regular Republican organization in both state and city.

From the standpoint of practical politics, the capture of the Republican city campaign committee by the friends of Colonel Quay is the most significant outcome of today's primaries. This has been Martin's stronghold for several years. Through control of this committee he has managed to overturn and reorganize wards and districts which, upon a poular vote, would be overwhelmingly against his lieutenants residing therein. Of course, this made no difference, for no matter what the returns of the primaries were, the Martin men would be seated in the city committee, and their delegates to city and state conventions would be recognized and the others would be put upon the "sliding board," as the Martin heelers designated the bouncing apparatus of the combine machine.

But things will be different henceforth. Heretofore a Martin man, as treasurer of the Republican city committee, received all the campaign contributions of the thousands of officeholders employed in the various city departments, and these monies were distributed through Martin men in the various election precincts of the city. This gave an immense leverage to the Martin machine at the primary elections, as well as at the general elections.

QUAY MAN FOR TREASURER.

The treasurer of the new city committee is to be Colonel Thomas J. Powers, who was appointed by Governor Stone to be banking commissioner of Pennsylvania. Colonel Powers has co-operated politically with the friends of Colonel Quay for the last 15 years. He was appointed naval officer of this port through Colonel Quay's influence during the Harrison administration.

Friends of Colonel Quay will be elected to the Republican city committee from all but about half a dozen of the 41 wards in this city.

Next to the capture of the Republican city committee the most important result of the primaries, from a local point of view, is the election of members of both branches of councils, who will co-operate with the Ashbridge administration for the balance of the term of the present mayor. Heretofore councils were dominated by the Martin-Porter combine, but now Martin is no longer a factor. The control of councils was Martin's stronghold with the corporations, and he had almost unlimited supplies of transportation for his friends and supporters.

Republicans in the interior of the state will, however, be most interested in the complexion of the Philadelphia delegation to the Republican national and state conventions.

THE NATIONAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia, with five congressional districts, will have ten district delegates in the Republican national convention, and not one of these will be inimical to Colonel Quay's leadership. All but one are pronounced supporters of the Beaver statesman, and that one, who hails from David Martin's ward, is a leading manufacturer, who has not been identified with either faction, and it is quite probable that he will be found co-operating with the friends of the regular organization in the election of the member of the Republican national committee and in other matters which the delegation to the national convention will have to consider and dispose of when they meet here in June next.

All the conventions will meet tomorrow, and there will be no opposition to the election of the following as delegates to the Republican national convention.

First congressional district, Israel W. Durham and General Henry H. Bingham; Second district, United States Senator Boies Penrose and David H. Lane; Third district, Joseph H. Klemmer, who holds the position of harbor master under the Stone administration, and Select Councilman James B. Anderson, who has for years been an intimate friend of Colonel Quay; Fourth district, A. S. L. Shields, who is Colonel Quay's counsel, and Charles F. Kindred, whose two members of the legislature voted for Quay until the end of the senatorial contest; Fifth district, Isaac Schlicter, who was named at the instance of Colonel Powers, and John H. Bromley, the big manufacturer, from Martin's ward.

It will thus be seen that the Beaver statesman has no ocasion to complain of the outcome of the election of district national delegates. Philadelphia expects to have the naming of two of the eight delegates-at-large to the national convention, and the leaders of the local organization have agreed upon James Elverson, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and former Senator Charles A. Porter for delegates-at-large. As the supporters of the state organization will tomorrow elect the delegates from all but two, and possibly one, of the 27 legislative districts, to the Republican state convention, the change in local political conditions will thus be quite pronounced.

Bishop Cranston.

Two years' residence in the far east has given Bishop Earl Cranston an intimate knowledge of the condition, needs and possibilities for mission work in those parts which no other one of our bishops has ever been privileged to obtain. He has presided twice over the conferences and missions in Japan, Korea and China. He has traveled extensively in all these lands, met our missionaries under all the varying circumstances of mission life, become personally acquainted with our members in their churches and homes, seen the working of our schools and hospitals and orphanages, touched the great body of heathenism in its utter moral hardness, breathed in its deadly malarial poison, mingled with rulers of the countries visited and comes home charged in mind and soul with the duty and power of the church of Jesus Christ to save the world as he never was filled before. We may expect from his words a new inspiration to touch the church and impel to seeking the prodigal races of men to recover them to God.

BISHOP EARL CRANSTON, D. D.

Four Good Thoughts.

Though humanity proves false, God will still be true.

It is hard work making an auger hole with a gimlet.

True principles are as enduring as the throne of God.

The man who walks with God never has to hunt his own road.—Ram's Horn.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 14—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—In the far country.—Luke xv, 11-24.

In answer to the charge of the Pharisees that He received sinners and ate with them Jesus spoke the three parables of this chapter—the parables of the lost sheep, the lost coin and the prodigal son. His purpose was to show that He had come into the world to seek and to save that which was lost. But in these parables He also touchingly pictured the anxiety of God to save the lost and the way of the lost soul back to God.

The prodigal son "in the far country" represents man in the far country of sin. Sin is indeed a far country. It is far away from God, our Heavenly Father. It is far away from heaven, our Father's home. To be in sin is to be separated from God, from home and from country and to be a wanderer and a sojourner in a land that is foreign to us. God has made us for Himself, for His home, and if away because of sin we are in a far country, and if we persist in our absence the separation will become an impassable gulf. This fact should cause us to hesitate, to pause and to consider "How may I return from the far country to my Father's home?" and to thank God that a way has been opened up by which we may return and receive a cordial welcome.

The return of the prodigal son to his father's house symbolizes the return of the sinner to his Heavenly Father's home. Life in the far country soon becomes unsatisfactory. We want to return. The prodigal did, and so sometimes will all who are away from God. The prodigal did return and thereby left an example which all may follow. Three things characterized the prodigal's return: 1. Thought. "He came to himself." He thought upon his condition, and this thought and reflection were produced by diversity. Thoughtlessness keeps many away from God. If we would think soberly of what we are away from God and what we may be if we return to God, more of us would return to God. 2. Resolution. Thought produced decision. He said, "I will arise and go to my Father." 3. Action. The prodigal not only resolved to return, but he arose and went. He acted up to his decision. Here many fail. They decide to return to God, but fail to act up to their decision. If we, like the prodigal, upon serious reflection, will decide to return to God and will do so, with confession of sin and with faith in Christ, we also shall be gladly received and cause joy upon earth and in heaven.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a "called meeting." At the proper time let the leader open on the topic and on closing call for some one else to take part who, when having finished, shall call upon another, and so on until all have been called and have responded. If any one should not be prepared, he may simply call upon some one else. This will make an interesting and spirited meeting.

Bible Readings.—Ezra iii, 8-13; Ps. xix, 7-14; xxiii, 1-3; li, 11, 12; Isa. i, 18, 19; xxxv, 8-10; lv, 1-7; Jer. iv, 1; Mal. iii, 7-12; Math. xi, 28; John iii, 16; xiv, 1-3; II Tim. iv, 7, 8; Heb. xi, 9, 16; I Pet. ii, 19-25.

When We Face the Past.

A rich landlord cruelly oppressed a poor widow. Her son, then a little boy of 8 years, witnessed it. He afterward became a painter and painted a life likeness of the dark scene.

Years afterward he placed it where the man saw it. He turned pale, trembled in every joint and offered a large sum to purchase it, that he might put it out of sight.

Thus there is an invisible painter drawing on the canvas of the soul a lifelikeness reflecting correctly all the passions and actions of our spiritual history on earth. Eternity will reveal them to every man. We must meet our earth life again, whether it has been good or evil.—Episcopal Recorder.

Going to Church.

There must be a motive above either laughter or tears if one is to receive permanent good at any service. Learning is sobriety. The emotions have their subordinate office, but the intelligence must not be ignored. Paul might have kept his auditor awake by a humorous story, but he preferred to let him sleep. We must learn to go to church because it is the church. The first effort may not accomplish its purpose, but along this line Christ reveals Himself. Attend church not for the sake of the messenger, but the message; not for the music, but the praise; not for the pulpit, but the pew. We confess to the ideal, but there is no real worship beneath it.—Presbyterian Journal.

On Thy Word.

Lord, forever at Thy side
Let my place and portion be;
Strip me of the robe of pride,
Clothe me with humility.
Meekly may my soul receive
All Thy spirit hath revealed.
Thou hast spoken; I believe
Though the prophecy were sealed.

Quiet as a little child
Weaned from the mother's breast,
By no subtlety beguiled,
On Thy faithful word I rest.
Saints rejoicing evermore,
In the Lord Jehovah trust:
Him in all his ways adore,
Wise and wonderful and just.

—James Montgomery.

1900 Always in the Lead 1900

The Philadelphia Inquirer desires to call attention to a few of the many features that will appear in its columns during 1900, and which will materially help to keep it in the position it has held for a number of years past, that of being Pennsylvania's leading and best newspaper. In the daily issue will be found all news items of interest from Philadelphia, from all parts of Pennsylvania and adjoining States, in fact, from all parts of the world. It will contain special articles for the ladies; sports of all sorts by competent reporters; clever, up-to-date cartoons and editorials on all important happenings of the date, written by gentlemen of ability in the interest of Inquirer readers.

THE SUNDAY INQUIRER

from its first issue has stood in the foremost rank of Sunday journalism, and its publishers will continue to see that it always leads—never follows. In addition to all the features of the daily, The Sunday Inquirer will contain many specials; among its contributors being the greatest living writers, thus enabling The Inquirer to secure the freshest and most absorbing stories obtainable.

Among the famous authors who will contribute to The Inquirer during 1900 are Robert Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, General Charles King, Bret Harte, Cutcliffe Hyne, Joseph Conrad, Frank Norris, S. R. Crockett, Hamlin Garland, Stephen Crane, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Morgan Robertson, Herbert E. Hamblen, Cy Warman, Frank T. Bullen, Octave Thanet, W. W. Jacobs, Ella Higginson and H. G. Wells. In its columns will be found:

Conundrums in whist with accounts of all the leading tournaments.
Interesting matter for chess players with problems for the amateurs as well as the experts.
A serial for boys and girls. These are stories of adventure with a fund of humor and are enjoyed as much by older people as by the younger ones.
Always at least one page of matter for maid and matron by such favorite writers as Marion Harland, Rose Hortense and Anne Smith.
You can always find an interesting puzzle in The Sunday Inquirer.
All that is new in art all over the world as well as in Philadelphia.
Newest events in science. The best of everything in literature and history.
Fashions direct from London and Paris.
Fishing, aids to anglers and full reports all the time from all the fresh and salt water resorts.
Society news—the most complete and accurate accounts of all the social events of Philadelphia and vicinity.
Philately—up-to-date news and gossip about stamps and stamp collections.

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WOOLEN SWEATERS,

FOR MEN, PRICE $1.00 AND $1.50.

TOQUES,

For BOYS and GIRLS, PRICE 25c and 50c.

SCOTCH GLOVES,

For BOYS and GIRLS, LADIES and GENTS. PRICE 25c and 50c.

Woolen Hose

For MEN, PRICE 15c 25c and 50c.

-AT-

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

HUGO MAYER, Mgr.

Corner 4th and Penn Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

A. B. Gillam

Dealer ..in.. General Merchandise

You can easily imagine a a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,

MAPLETON, PA.

☞ Subscribe for the ITEM.

Candy! Candy!

Before you buy your Christmas Candy, see my line.

Fresh ... Mixed Candy

At only 7 cents per pound.

Also at 10c, 12c and 15 cts per lb.

FINE MIXED,

In pound boxes, from 20 cts. up.

Special prices to schools or Sunday schools.

A full line of

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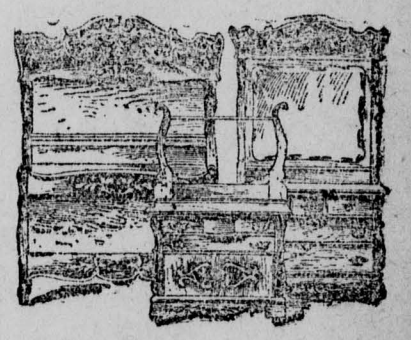
Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ COME AND SEE US.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.